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BAPTIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XXII.

JUNE, 1842.

NO. 6.

American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions.

TWENTY EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

New York, April 27, 1842.

The Board of Managers of the Baptist General Convention for Foreign Missions assembled, according to appointment, this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, New York; the President, Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Rev. DANIEL SHARP, D. D., PRESIDENT.

“ SPENCER H. CONE,	}	VICE PRESIDENTS.
“ NATHANIEL KENDRICK, D. D.,		
“ STEPHEN CHAPIN, D. D.,		
“ FRANCIS WAYLAND, D. D.,		
“ GREENLEAF S. WEBB,		
“ STEPHEN B. MUNN, Esq., JAMES M. LINNARD, Esq.,		

“ LUCIUS BOLLES, D. D.,	}	CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.
“ SOLOMON PECK,		
“ ROBERT E. PATTISON, D. D.,		

“ BARON STOW, RECORDING SECRETARY.

Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN, TREASURER.

Rev. RUFUS BABCOCK, JR., D. D.,	}	<i>Ex Officio.</i>
SECRETARY OF THE CONVENTION,		

MANAGERS.

Rev. JOEL S. BACON,	Rev. JOHN M. PECK,
“ ALFRED BENNETT,	“ AARON PERKINS,
“ IRAH CHASE, D. D.,	“ BARNAS SEARS, D. D.,
WILLIAM COLGATE, Esq.,	“ CHARLES G. SOMMERS,
JOHN CONANT, Esq.,	“ CHARLES TRAIN,
Rev. WILLIAM W. EVERTS,	“ B. T. WELCH, D. D.,
“ GEORGE B. IDE,	“ N. W. WILLIAMS,
“ WILLIAM LEVERETT,	“ W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.
“ JOHN PECK,	

After singing the hymn,

“ Great God, the nations of the earth,” &c.

prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Chapin, of the District of Columbia.

Ministers of the gospel present, not members of the Board, were invited to sit with the Board, and participate in its deliberations. The invitation was accepted by the following brethren :—

Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, *Cherokee Nation*,

“ Eli Noyes, *Balasore, Orissa*,

“ Hiram Bingham, *Honolulu, Sandwich Islands*,

“ Isaac McCoy, *Indian Territory*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. B. F. Brabrook, Great Falls.

VERMONT.

“ Elijah Hutchinson, Windsor, Rev. A. Harvey, Bridport.
“ D. M. Crane, N. Springfield,

MASSACHUSETTS.

“ Avery Briggs, Middleboro’, “ Horace Seaver, Dorchester,
“ Charles Evans, South Reading, “ S. S. Cutting, Southbridge,
“ Charles Willett, Southwick, “ C. W. Denison, Newton.
“ John H. Rasco, N. Brookfield,

RHODE ISLAND.

“ David Benedict, Pawtucket, “ B. P. Byram, Valley Falls.
“ John Dowling, Providence,

CONNECTICUT.

“ Jerome S. Anderson, Stonington, “ H. Miller, Meriden,
“ Erastus Denison, Portersville, “ E. Turney, Hartford,
“ Ira R. Steward, “ “ Addison Parker, Stamford,
“ Pierpont Brockett, Sayville, “ M. G. Clark, Norwich.

NEW YORK.

“ C. P. Wyckoff, Auburn, “ E. L. L. Taylor, Brooklyn,
“ John Smitzer, Fayetteville, “ Lewis Leonard, Cazenovia,
“ John Cookson, Troy, “ Norman Fox, Ballston Spa,
“ D. C. Haynes, Utica, “ C. P. Sheldon, Whitesboro’,
“ D. G. Corey, “ “ G. C. Baldwin, Charleston,
“ George Benedict, New York, “ Sylvester Davis, Le Ray,
“ Jacob H. Brouner, “ “ Simon Fletcher, Queensbury,
“ A. Wheelock, “ “ S. Powers, Summit,
“ John Ellis, “ “ Ichabod Clark, Brockport,
“ Z. Grenell, “ “ Stephen Jones, Athens,
“ H. Spencer, “ “ Isaac Lawton, Kinderhook,
“ Elisha Tucker, “ “ A. Kingsbury, W. Winfield,
“ D. Williams, “ “ G. Phippen, Newburg,
“ John O. Choules, “ “ Samuel White, Staten Island,
“ J. L. Hodge, Brooklyn, “ Samuel B. Willis, Catskill.

NEW JERSEY.

“ John C. Harrison, Bordentown, “ Jackson Smith, Lyon’s Farms,
“ James E. Welch, Burlington, “ A. Haynes, Jersey City,
“ D. B. Stout, Middletown, “ Silas C. James, Salem,
“ J. G. Collom, Pemberton, “ William Sym, Newark,
“ W. H. Spencer, Hamburg, “ John Rogers, Amboy.
“ S. J. Drake, Plainfield,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Rev. David Bernard, Norristown,	Rev. A. D. Gillette, Philadelphia,
“ John S. Jenkins, Coatsville,	“ T. O. Lincoln, “
“ James M. Challiss, Lower Dublin,	“ Emerson Andrews, “
“ Daniel Dodge, Philadelphia,	“ M. M. Everts, Easton.
“ J. L. Burrows, “	

ALABAMA.

“ William Carey Crane, Montgomery.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

“ W. H. Beckwith, St. John.

A letter was read from Rev. Richard Fuller, of Beaufort, South Carolina, one of the Vice Presidents of the Board; also a letter from Rev. Henry Jackson, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, one of the Managers; stating reasons why they should not be able to attend the annual meeting.

The Treasurer read his Annual Report, showing that from all sources the receipts of the year ending April 1, 1842, were,

\$52,137 10,

and the expenditures,

57,793 94.

On motion of James M. Linnard, Esq., of Philadelphia, seconded by William Colgate, Esq., of New York,

Voted, That the Treasurer's Report, an abstract of which has now been read, be accepted, and published under the direction of the Acting Board.

The Foreign Secretary commenced the reading of the Report of the Acting Board. After reading the first paragraph, in which mention is made of the death, during the year, of three Vice Presidents and of several missionaries, he was requested to pause, when a motion was made by Rev. S. H. Cone, and seconded by Rev. John M. Peck, that prayer be offered to Almighty God with special reference to these painful dispensations of Providence; which motion was unanimously adopted. Prayer was accordingly offered by the President. The Secretary then completed the reading of the Report, which, on motion made and seconded, was accepted.

The following committees were then appointed:—

On Obituary Notices:—Rev. Messrs. Stephen Chapin, D. D., Charles Train, and Charles G. Sommers.

On Relations to former Missionaries:—Rev. Messrs. S. H. Cone, N. Kendrick, D. D., F. Wayland, D. D., G. S. Webb, and J. M. Peck.

On Appropriations to Missions:—W. Colgate, Esq., and Rev. Messrs. N. W. Williams, and G. B. Ide.

On Protection and Vindication of Missionaries:—Rev. Messrs. B. T. Welch, D. D., B. Sears, D. D., and W. W. Everts.

On Promotion of Missionary feeling and action in the Churches:—Rev. Messrs. R. E. Pattison, D. D., John Peck, and Alfred Bennett.

On Coöperation of other Institutions:—Rev. Messrs. W. R. Williams, D. D., W. Leverett, and Aaron Perkins.

On Progress of the Missions:—Rev. Messrs. R. Babcock, jr., D. D., J. S. Bacon, and C. G. Sommers.

To nominate the Acting Board for the ensuing year:—Messrs. J. M. Linnard, W. Colgate, and John Conant.

Voted, That the subject of Indian Missions be referred to the Committee on Relations to former Missionaries.

Certain communications submitted by Rev. Isaac McCoy, touching his former relations to the Board, were referred to the same Committee.

Rev. Jesse Bushyhead, a Cherokee, and a missionary of the Board, was introduced by the Foreign Secretary, and affectionately welcomed by the President. On request, he gave a brief statement of the progress of Christianity and civilization among the Cherokee Nation.

On motion by Rev. Dr. Babcock, seconded by Rev. George B. Ide,

Voted, That the Secretaries be requested to prepare a condensed abstract of the Annual Report of the Acting Board, and cause the same to be printed and circulated as soon as practicable.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock, A. M. Prayer by Rev. Eli Noyes, from Orissa.

At half past seven o'clock in the evening, a large congregation assembled in the First Baptist meeting-house, and listened to the annual discourse, delivered, according to appointment, by Rev. Dr. Pattison, from Ps. lxxxvii. 7—“*All my springs are in thee.*”

Thursday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment; Rev. Dr. Chapin, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Dodge, of Philadelphia.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Committee on Obituary Notices reported, and their report was accepted.

The Committee on Obituary Notices beg leave to report:

In no year, perhaps, have we been so deeply afflicted by the ravages of sickness and of death, as during the year now closed. Three of our Vice Presidents, Chaplin, Mercer, and Holman; and five of our Missionaries, R. Bronson, J. and M. P. M. Fielding, C. H. Slafter, and A. B. Hancock, have gone to their final rest, whilst others, once laboring in the missionary field, are now lying, as we fear, at the point of death. Surely, brethren, it becometh us to acknowledge, in this formal manner, the hand of God in these repeated and heavy bereavements, and to pray that in view of them we may become more watchful and more devout, and the more entirely consecrated to the cause of God.

When the godly man ceaseth, and the faithful fall from among the children of men, the living should lay it to heart. The whole nation of Israel mourned over the death of Jacob, for three score and ten days. Devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him. And when John was beheaded, his disciples came and took up his body and buried it, and went and told Jesus. We have much reason for mourning at the death of great and good men. For in their removal we lose their counsels, the influence of their living example, the benefit of their daily prayers, and all their powers for doing good on the earth. It is believed, that at no time in our history, and in no case, could we have sustained a greater loss by the death of the same number from among us, than we have in that of the officers above specified. They were eminent men, distinguished for uniform piety, for vigor of thought, and for rich and varied knowledge on all the great subjects connected with the glory of God and the interest of man. To Dr. Chaplin, Maine and all the North are indebted for the existence of Waterville College, as Georgia and all the South are to Father Mercer for his liberal endowment of the Mercer University. And to no man in our denomination, is the great valley of the west

more indebted than it is to our lamented Holman. They lived to bless their age by their charities and labors of love, and, having finished their work, no doubt an entrance has been administered unto them abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

But while we have reasons for sorrow, that they are taken from among us, we rejoice that during their protracted lives they maintained an unspotted integrity; and that by their calm and peaceful end they honored God, and gave proof of the power and the excellency of that gospel which they had long proclaimed to others. And doubtless their death has proved a blessing both to themselves, and to the inhabitants of heaven. Death is gain to the believer. Hence Paul said, "I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better." And although death terminates their usefulness in this world, yet it will by no means disqualify them for usefulness in the heavenly state. For if the angels of God rejoice over the sinner when first brought to repentance, they will rejoice more loudly in bidding him welcome to a state of perfect purity and rest. Yes; who can say but what our fathers and brethren now have better opportunities and increased abilities to brighten the glory of God, and to swell the tide of blessedness throughout his holy empire, than they ever enjoyed in the militant church.

Let us remember, brethren, that our time is short. There are numbers among us whose heads are whitened by age, and must soon be called to their future reward. Within but comparatively a few years God has taken to himself many of our laborers, and some of our strongest leaders in the missionary enterprise. Let us, then, learn by such instances of mortality, that neither youth, nor vigor of health, nor the highest powers, nor the fairest prospects, will exempt from disease and secure long life. Whatsoever, then, our hand findeth to do, let us do it with our might, knowing that the night of death cometh, wherein no man can work.

Respectfully submitted,

S. CHAPIN, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Appropriations to Missions reported, and their report was laid on the table.

The Committee on Protection and Vindication of Missionaries reported, and their report was accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the consideration of the persecution suffered by our beloved brethren in Germany, Denmark, and Greece, while devoting themselves to the cause of God and humanity,—beg leave to report:

That upon a careful and candid review of all the circumstances connected with these painful transactions, they feel called upon by the facts in the case, no less than by the claims of Christian sympathy and love, to express their unqualified approbation of their entire course of conduct; and of the prudence, meekness and moral courage they have severally manifested, when placed in positions alike responsible and perilous. From official documents, and especially from Danish newspapers which have been received, the wisdom, forbearance, and holy fidelity of our beloved brethren at their respective posts, have been fully vindicated, and furnish an amount of evidence to the soundness of their doctrines, and the unimpeachable morality and devoted piety of their conversation and deportment, equally unquestionable and gratifying. The Committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That our beloved brethren, J. G. Oncken of Hamburg, and others who with him have borne the reproach of Christ, suffering for the truth; the devoted brethren P. C. and Adolph Mönster in Copenhagen; and our beloved brother R. F. Buel, who has recently suffered from popular excitement and violence in Corfu, while in the faithful discharge of his duties as a missionary of the cross; have each and all of them strong claims upon the sympathy and prayers of their brethren:—That they are not only fully exonerated from all injurious imputation, but their course is approved as having been, in the estimation of this Board, uniformly conciliatory and unblamable, and such as entitles them to the esteem and confidence of the Christian community.

Respectfully submitted,

B. T. WELCH, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Promotion of Missionary feeling and action in the Churches reported, and the report, after spirited addresses by the Home Secretary and others, was accepted.

The Committee on Promotion of Missionary feeling and action in the Churches, beg leave to report:—

The impulse given to the missionary enterprise by its novelty, is mostly expended. Nothing remains to carry it forward but that religious feeling which is based on an intelligent principle of duty. There is no subject, perhaps, better adapted to test the genuineness of Christian character, than that of Foreign Missions. A temporary interest may be excited in behalf of the perishing heathen, where the Christian spirit is imperfect. The natural pity of the human heart is capable of being strongly excited by the recital of their condition and prospects. But unless the Christian community are advanced in sanctification, this interest must soon subside.

The question is yet to be decided, whether there is vitality enough in the piety of the American Baptists to carry forward the effort which has been so auspiciously commenced, of giving the gospel to the heathen world. From some cause, the work has not been prosecuted with that vigor which its unspeakable importance demands. The inquiry has forced itself upon the minds of your Committee, how far this want of energy is to be attributed to a defective religious character and spirit in the members included within our churches. But this subject, however grave or elementary in the great enterprise in which you are engaged, cannot be considered by your Committee. It is alluded to only to direct the minds of the Board to one of the essential grounds of anticipation as to our future progress.

But whatever may be the degree of piety in the members of our churches, it must be seen, on a very slight examination, that there is not an adequate organization to call forth and concentrate the benevolent resources of the Baptist denomination.—The only portions of the country where the friends of the society are made to feel, in their annual contributions, the direct influence of any system for collecting funds, are, if your Committee are correctly informed, New York and Rhode Island. Although there are in other parts limited districts where as much is contributed per member, or according to their ability, yet in these instances it is the result of the individual influence and efforts of the friends of missions. Such is the fact in many parts of Massachusetts, and in several of the cities and larger towns.

It is not probable that the same kind of organization would be adapted to all parts of the nation; and, therefore, your Committee do not recommend any one in particular. But they would suggest that there is a common principle, very extensively disregarded at present, which is indispensable, viz., that there should be a treasury, auxiliary to that of the Board at Boston, established throughout the entire country, known and accessible to every church however small or obscure. For, though each spring may be small, yet, as they are thousands in number, they will contribute largely to the total amount.

As another means to be employed for increasing the funds of your society, your Committee recommend a special effort to increase in the churches missionary intelligence. The Board have at present only one organ whose specific and exclusive object is missionary intelligence—the Baptist Missionary Magazine. This, the Committee are authorized to say, has recently received the special attention of the Board, and, however useful it has been heretofore, it is believed that it is to be still more efficient. But its circulation is unjustifiably limited. There are only 5200 copies of this monthly periodical published. Nearly one half of this number are taken in the two States of Massachusetts and New York. There is taken in New England only one copy to about forty church members. It is a reasonable estimate that not more than one in fifteen have the opportunity of steadily reading the Magazine. Of all the members in the States, not one in a hundred receives it. It is not believed that more than one out of forty have the means of reading it. Only 577 copies are taken in all of the western and southwestern States. Your Committee believe that, were proper measures adopted, the number of subscribers in every section of the country could be greatly augmented. The heathen must be

made virtually our neighbors, before we can expect the full flow of Christian sympathy to be excited in their behalf.

The Committee are informed that, although the Acting Board has not been successful in their past attempts to secure the full amount of agency recommended by the General Convention, yet there is every reason to believe the deficiency will be soon supplied.

But there is one influence to be employed in raising funds for this society which the Committee deem essential to its progress, which it is feared is, as yet, very imperfectly exerted,—the influence of the pastors of the churches. But a small number of the pastors, it is feared, make a direct and personal effort to increase the funds of the Convention.

More attention is requisite on the following things:

1. That the annual contribution or subscription be made, and at a stated period of the year.
2. That every person in the church and congregation have the opportunity of contributing.
3. That juvenile societies be organized, by which not only present funds would be increased, but a benevolent generation raised up.
4. That the monthly concert be rendered instructive, and thereby interesting; and that a collection be always taken.
5. And, lastly, that every family subscribe for the Missionary Magazine, who is able to do so.

Your Committee would close their report by expressing the opinion that the small amount contributed for Foreign Missions by the Baptist denomination is not owing so much to inability, or to a general want of benevolence, as to the fact that the proper influence is not exerted in eliciting their contributions.

R. E. PATTISON, *Chairman.*

The Committee appointed to nominate the Acting Board for the ensuing year, reported, and the report was accepted. The following persons compose the Acting Board for 1842-3:—

Rev. DANIEL SHARP, D.D., *President.*

Rev. FRANCIS WAYLAND, D.D., }
Hon. RICHARD FLETCHER, } *Vice Presidents.*

Rev. LUCIUS BOLLES, D.D., }
" SOLOMON PECK, } *Cor. Secretaries.*
" ROBERT E. PATTISON, D.D., }

" BARON STOW, *Recording Secretary.*

Hon. HEMAN LINCOLN, *Treasurer.*

Managers.

Rev. JOEL S. BACON, Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D.D.,
" IRAH CHASE, D.D., " EBENEZER THRESHER,
" WILLIAM HAGUE, " N. W. WILLIAMS.
" WILLIAM LEVERETT,

The Committee on Coöperation of other Institutions reported, and their report was accepted.

The Committee on Coöperation of other Institutions respectfully report:—

That it affords gratifying evidence of the various and widening usefulness of the missionary enterprise, that it is receiving the support of so many other institutions. Seeking directly the eternal welfare, but advancing also indirectly, yet most rapidly, the temporal interests of the heathen, your missionary body claims, and is receiving

from many other organizations, evidence of their sympathy in some or other of the details of its multiplied labors of love. This coöperation is found not only among other societies of our own denomination, but in institutions that blend together the several evangelical denominations; and even in institutions that are not directly religious in their character, and that could not, therefore, sympathize or aid in the whole of your labors. The fact shows anew what is so often seen, how every enterprise seeking the good of man runs, in some point or other of its labors, into the line of every other similar enterprise;—how the most magnificent of all enterprises, the conversion of a world, attracts to itself every lesser labor of education and civilization; and how the most glorious of all motives, the love of Christ, nourishes and enhances every lower motive of philanthropy and patriotism, the love of kindred and the love of home.

Giving its main attention everywhere to the preaching of the word and the dissemination of the scriptures, as your Board does, it has yet in addition sought the establishment of schools as a subsidiary means of good. In the support of these among our own Indians, it has received, from time to time, grants from the U. S. government. Our principles and our interest, as a denomination, alike forbid us to become the stipendiaries of any political power. But if any work of our missionaries, which is legitimately their missionary business, be of such a kind that a government needs it, and are ready to compensate it, claiming at the same time no control over such missionary beyond this specific work, it is thought that this limited coöperation does not create the right of patronage on the one side, or the sense of dependence on the other. How faithfully the moneys received for schools have been applied for the specific purpose for which they were voted, appears sufficiently from the fact that the Board has, in sustaining such schools, expended not only the amount so received, but large additional sums from its own funds. Among the Cherokees it is gratifying to learn that their National Council are laboring to establish a system of common schools. Your Board have thus the double honor of acting, in some portions of their field of labor, as the stewards of their own National government in the good work of education, and in others, of having stirred up the Indian government to commence it from their own resources. It is such a system of common school education which prepares the youth of a land to read the bible. And, as is seen in Scotland, in Holland, and in our own New England, such a system of schools has always flourished most, just in those regions where that bible was most generally read. Your Board rejoice, in the Indian territory to see thus the accomplishment, after so many years, of a prayer that was, nigh two centuries since, habitually offered by Eliot, the earliest and not the least devoted of American laborers in the cause of Indian evangelization:—“*Lord, send us good schools.*”

In the distribution of the bible, your Board has received large grants from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and in the distribution of religious tracts it has continued to receive liberal aid from the American Tract Society. These, with the other grants from various bodies acknowledged in the Report, show on how many sides the missionary undertaking touches the public mind, and in how many forms it is laboring for the benefit of the benighted pagan.

The mutual explanations that have been interchanged between your Board and the American and Foreign Bible Society, have distinctly and, it is believed, satisfactorily established the principles upon which the grants of that society to your Board are to be applied—principles upon which, as it appears, they have hitherto been employed by your Board.

Laboring, as both societies in some measure are, in the same fields, and sustained by the same denomination, it is to be hoped that they may continue to aid each other by the exchange of kind offices. Your Committee have no suggestions, unless it be that, in some portions of the field, it might perhaps conduce to the objects of both societies, if there were a previous understanding between the Boards of the two societies, as to the time in which their several claims should be presented and their agents labor in the work of collection.

All which is respectfully submitted, WM. R. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Honolulu, Oahu, was introduced

by the Foreign Secretary, and gave some account of the origin and progress of the mission to the Sandwich Islands, with which, for twenty-three years, he has been connected.

On motion by the Recording Secretary, seconded by Rev. Dr. Pattison,

Resolved, That this Board have listened with pleasure to the statements of the Rev. Mr. Bingham, and are happy to assure him and his associates in the Sandwich Islands Mission, of their cordial sympathy in the trials and vexations to which they are subjected, as well as in the extraordinary success with which the Divine Spirit has crowned their labors.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M. Prayer by Dr. Bolles.

Three o'clock, P. M.

The Board met agreeably to adjournment, Rev. Dr. Chapin in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. N. W. Williams, and Rev. Dr. Chase, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Messrs. Alfred Bennett, and John Peck, of New York.

On motion by the Recording Secretary, seconded by Rev. W. W. Everts,

Resolved, 1. That, as the present year is the jubilee of the English Baptist Mission, we will unite with our English brethren in religious services suitable to the occasion.

2. That the Acting Board be requested to adopt efficient measures to make the Baptist churches and preachers throughout the Union acquainted with this purpose, and earnestly solicit their coöperation.

3. That all the Pastors of Baptist churches in the United States be requested to deliver each a missionary discourse on the first Lord's-day in October next.

The Committee on Progress of the Missions, reported, and the report was accepted.

The Committee on Progress of the Missions, have had the subject under consideration, and, though left in some degree of uncertainty as to the precise point involved in their designation, have endeavored to embrace the three fold object of, 1st, reviewing the operations of the past year; 2d, noticing the fields of future labor, which our progress makes it almost imperative on us to occupy; and 3d, the requisite addition to the number of missionaries, and the means by which they may be secured.

On reviewing the operations of the past year, the Committee have made out the following recapitulation:—

	Stations and out sta.	Am. preach.	Preach. and Printers.	Printer.	Book-bind.	Sch. teach.	Fem. assist.	Nat. assist.	Scholars.	Ch. memb.	Baptized last year.	Expense.
Asia,	62	25	2	1	1		30	77	560	1802	317	\$29,956
West Africa,	2	3					2	1	85	25	5	3,936
Europe,	20	3					4	23	40	558	187	8,697
N. A. Ind.,	16	11	1			2	14	10	192	1324	271	6,186
	100	42	3	1	1	2	50	111	877	3709	780	

If one soul be of priceless value, what emotions of gratitude should swell our bosoms in recapitulating the conversion and baptism of 780 during the last year.

This view presents, at a single glance, the reported progress of the year, and may somewhat facilitate the second part of the object embraced by the Committee, viz. *the future fields of labor.*

Upon this point the Committee beg leave earnestly to direct the attention of the Board to the interesting field which divine providence has so manifestly opened for our denomination in the Ionian Islands, Albania, and Greece Proper. To the above places, which so eminently claim the regards of American Baptists, the Committee further recommend that during the current year every practicable measure be employed to enlarge and strengthen our missionary operations among the Aborigines of North America.

The want of funds has prevented the Board from increasing the number of missionaries at some of the stations where additional laborers are greatly needed—and from seeking out new stations in fields where the prospect of usefulness is most inviting. The appeals which come to us from almost all our missions for more help, to sustain the feeble hands, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by death, and to carry forward the good work, when those who are now in the field shall have been called to rest, are deeply affecting. They throw upon our churches, and upon us as individual Christians, a fearful responsibility. But your Committee cannot doubt, that whenever, and as fast as, pecuniary means are furnished to the Board for enlarging their operations—faithful brethren will be found who, in the spirit of love and holy consecration, will cheerfully respond to the appeal—and that from many whose hearts have long been burning with desire to preach the gospel to the perishing heathen, will be heard the answer—“Here are we—send us.”

R. BABCOCK, Jr., }
C. G. SOMMERS, } Committee.
J. S. BACON, }

The Committee on Relations to former Missionaries, and on Indian Missions, reported. Pending the discussion upon the question of acceptance, the Board voted to adjourn to the Lecture Room, at half past seven in the evening.

Prayer by Rev. Isaac McCoy.

Half past 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Board met in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist church, agreeably to adjournment; Rev. Dr. Kendrick, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Babcock.

The report which was under consideration when the Board adjourned, was unanimously accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Indian Missions, and the relations of the Board with former missionaries, beg leave to report:

That although the missions among our native tribes have not been extended according to the expectations of the Convention at its last meeting, yet your Committee believe that the Acting Board have devoted to this object all the funds which they have been able to command. They have already in their expenditure outrun the means which the brethren have placed at their disposal, and still several of their most important operations have been, from necessity, greatly curtailed. Under these circumstances it does not seem to your Committee that any thing could have been done more than the Board have accomplished. If the churches wish that missions should be extended, they must furnish the means for extending them. A wide and most interesting field of usefulness is at present opened among our Aborigines in their present, and, we hope, their permanent home. We trust that the liberality of the churches will enable the Board, during the coming year, to occupy it with promptness and efficiency.

In regard to the relations of the Board to its former missionaries, your Committee have to report that Mr. Royal B. Hancock, late printer at Tavoy, has been obliged

to relinquish his station in consequence of the illness of his wife. Mrs. Hancock died on her passage home. Mr. Hancock, returning to this country with his bereaved family, requested that his connection with the Board might be terminated. This request was complied with, and he was honorably dismissed from the service of the Board Nov. 1, 1841.

In the case of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, it appears that the Board had formerly been in the practice, in certain instances, of allowing persons to be considered as their missionaries with whom their connection was almost entirely nominal. This was the case in their connection with Mr. McCoy since his engagement in the service of the government in 1831.

The Board at that time expressed their approbation of his entering into the employ of the government in the following language.

“*Resolved*, That the Board feel pleasure in learning that the Government have appointed Mr. McCoy an agent to adjust and mark the boundaries of Indians' lands, so that all may be judiciously located, &c., an office for which the Board believe Mr. McCoy to be eminently qualified; and that they consent to his accepting that office, and fulfilling its duties, and appropriating to the support of himself and family his salary from Government.”

After the time of entering into such labors he did not receive from the Board any salary, he performed for them no stated service, he did not report, nor did they expect him to report, to them his plans, or his labors. Though zealously engaged in the work of Indian reform, he was employed in a field of usefulness over which the Board had no supervision. Your Committee are fully of the opinion that this indefinite connection can be of no advantage to either party, and that it should never have existed. To this opinion the Board itself had come, and therefore thought it expedient to adopt the rule of recognizing no person as its missionary who was not wholly devoted to missionary labor under its direction. Under these circumstances the announcement was made by authority of the Acting Board, in a note appended to the report of the last year, of the fact that Mr. McCoy had not for several years been laboring under the direction of the Board, and was not considered as its missionary. It was not, however, intended by this announcement, in any respect, to imply a censure upon Mr. McCoy or to detract from the estimation in which he is so deservedly held as one of the most zealous laborers in the work of Indian reform. Your Committee approve of the principle on which the Board has acted in this case, although they are bound to say that a greater degree of definiteness in the correspondence on the subject, would have been exceedingly desirable. They recommend that, in future, whenever the direct missionary labors of a missionary cease by resignation or otherwise, the connection be officially dissolved, in order to preclude all liability to misunderstanding.

In respect to a Western Agency, and a Western Committee, to take in charge our Indian Missions, as recommended by brother McCoy, the Committee believe that the subject involves public interests of so grave a character, that it would be inexpedient at this late hour of the present session of the Board to take up the question and attempt to dispose of it. They therefore recommend that it be referred to the next Annual Meeting, and that in the mean time the brethren take it into consideration, and that the Acting Board enter into such correspondence, and make such inquiries, as shall seem requisite in order to form a correct judgment of the expediency of the measure.

By order of the Committee,

S. H. CONE, *Chairman*.

On motion by the Recording Secretary, seconded by Rev. Dr. Chapin,

Resolved, That we are happy to believe, from satisfactory information, that the dissolution of the connexion which for many years had existed between the Acting Board and br. Isaac McCoy, was not occasioned by considerations at all involving his moral and Christian character; and that, in view of the peculiar circumstances attending the whole matter, it be respectfully recommended to the

Acting Board to consider the expediency of re-appointing brother McCoy as their missionary for one year at some particular station among the Western Indians.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations to Missions, was taken from the table, and accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the Report of the Acting Board as relates to Appropriations, beg leave to report :

That having given the subject such consideration as they were able to do, they have arrived at the following result.

Upon the subject of Appropriations in general, the Committee suppose it unnecessary to remark further than that from a document furnished them it appears, that the Board have advanced in their labors as far and as fast as the means furnished to their hands would enable them. The gross amount appropriated for the current year ending December 31, 1842, is \$66,100.

At the last triennial meeting, it will be remembered, the attention of that body was particularly called to the subject of Indian Missions and schools, and it was thought by some brethren that those missions had not been prosecuted with sufficient energy nor to a sufficient extent. It will also be remembered that the Acting Board was instructed to take "early and energetic measures to give increased efficiency to this department of their operations."

Upon this subject, the Committee have been furnished with a document showing the entire receipts from the United States Government, and the entire expenditure for Indian Missions, from the year 1826 to the 1st of the present month, and also the amount expended for each separate *mission* among the Indians, and for each separate *school*.

From this document it appears that the whole sum expended for these missions during the years referred to, is \$131,888,56—and the whole amount received from the United States Government is \$72,184,24—showing an excess of expenditures over the receipts from the government, of \$59,704,30.

Of the gross amount received from the government, \$53,529,75 was received for schools, while the *expenditure* for schools has been \$73,197,49; showing an *excess* of expenditure for *schools*, above the amount received from the government for that object, of \$19,667,74.

The document from which these facts are obtained, appears to have been drawn up with great care and particularity, and shows the exact amount received and expended for each mission and each school.

It also appears to your Committee that the Board have *very fully* complied with the intentions of the United States Government in providing for Indian instruction, and also that the Board, in view of the numbers and claims of the Indians, and of the fact that other denominations of evangelical Christians are laboring among them, have expended a fair proportion of the funds furnished by the churches, for the benefit of our red brethren of the West; at the same time it is hoped that, in connexion with our other missions, the Board may be able, according to the wishes of the Convention, yet *more* to enlarge their operations in this department of benevolent enterprise. All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM COLGATE, }
N. W. WILLIAMS, } *Committee.*
GEORGE B. IDE, }

Voted, That the next annual meeting of the Board be held in the meeting house of the Pearl street Baptist church in Albany, N. Y.

Rev. Samuel W. Lynd, of Cincinnati, was elected a Vice President to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Rev. Jesse L. Holman, of Indiana; and Rev Isaac T. Hinton, of St. Louis, Mo., was chosen a member of the Board of Managers in place of Rev. S. W. Lynd, elected a Vice President.

The following resolution, offered in the afternoon session by Wil-

liam Colgate, Esq., and laid on the table, was, on motion by Rev. Dr. Chapin seconded by Rev. John M. Peck, taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the churches are deeply indebted to our Acting Board for the fidelity and close economy with which they have kept down the expenditures of the Mission Rooms to so low a point compared with those incurred in any commercial undertakings of similar magnitude, or when measured by the expenditures of other benevolent societies laboring in the same or similar fields.

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be respectfully tendered to the First Baptist church in New York for their kindness in gratuitously furnishing the Board such ample accommodations during the present session.

After a brief address and prayer by Rev. Dr. Kendrick, the Board adjourned to meet in Albany, on the last Wednesday in April, 1843, at ten o'clock, A. M.

BARON STOW,

Recording Secretary.

Public missionary services were attended at the First Baptist meeting house on Thursday evening at a quarter before eight o'clock. The 62d chapter of Isaiah was read by Rev. A. D. Gillette of Philadelphia. Rev. E. Tucker of New York offered the introductory prayer; after which the Foreign Secretary of the Board read numerous extracts from letters of missionaries soliciting aid; (see Conclusion of the Annual Report.) Rev. J. Bushyhead, of the Cherokee Mission, then gave a narrative of the progress of Christianity and civilization among the Cherokees, and their recent measures for the general establishment of schools; and the Rev. A. Bingham, of the Sandwich Islands Mission, after contrasting the present state of the Sandwich Islanders with their condition in 1820, presented and sustained with weighty arguments the following resolution:

Since it is the present generation of the perishing heathen whom Christ requires his people to evangelize, therefore,

Resolved, That the work which belongs to us in making known the gospel to all, we will not designedly leave for our children and descendants to perform on behalf of the children and descendants of our idolatrous cotemporaries, when the 600,000,000, now hastening to eternity, shall have passed away.

Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Bushyhead.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Presented to the Board, at New York, April 27, 1842.

MR. PRESIDENT,

The Acting Board, appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Managers to conduct their "missionary business" during the year now closed, respectfully report.

The period of our service has been marked with events eminently fitted to test our faith in God, our submissiveness to His will, and our constancy. There has also been much, it is our duty to add, to inspire gratitude and hope, and liberal purposes.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

At the first meeting of the Acting Board in Boston, it was our painful office to record the death of the Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, D.D., first President of Waterville College, Maine, and a Vice President of this Board since 1832; and a few months later, the decease of the Rev. Jesse Mercer, D.D., late pastor of the Baptist church in Washington, Ga., also a Vice President of the Board, and for more than ten years its honored President. The removal of these beloved and venerated fathers, who, by their holy and blameless lives, by their profound and varied knowledge of divine truth and the ways of Providence, and by their wide and long-continued usefulness in the churches of Christ, had "obtained a good report" not only in their immediate neighborhoods but also in sections of country far remote,—has brought to mind a multitude of reminiscences too sacred and welcome to be again forgotten, and should quicken to new activity our emulation of their virtues, and our endeavors to do our work worthily, as they did theirs. The intelligence just received, of the death of a third Vice President, the Rev. and Hon. Jesse L. Holman, of Aurora, Indiana, gives to these repeated visitations an unwonted solemnity, and bids us also to "be ready when the Son of man cometh."

The afflictive hand of Providence has also pressed heavily upon us in the foreign field; and has removed by death Miss Rhoda Bronson, of the Assam Mission, Dec. 8, 1840; Mrs. Maria P. Madeira Fielding, Jan. 3, and the Rev. Joseph Fielding, Jan. 16, 1841, of the West African Mission; the Rev. Coroden H. Slafter, of the Siam Mission, April 7; and Mrs. Abigail B. Hancock, of the Tavoy Mission, on the 3d of July. Several other Missionaries have been bereaved of children; and others still, into whose families death

has not entered the past year, have been compelled by sickness or other cause to retire from their posts for a season, and a few, we have reason to fear, not to return. The Rev. Wm. G. Crocker, of the West African Mission, who returned to this country on account of sickness in July, and the Rev. Asa Bennett, an appointed missionary, are now lying apparently at the point of death.

May these trials be sanctified to us and to our missionary brethren, and awaken more generally in the churches a Christian sympathy, and a spirit of intercession on their behalf.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

The relation sustained by the Acting Board to the Board of Managers seems to call for a more extended account of its proceedings than the *Board* has been wont to give, at its annual meetings, of its own operations.

1. ORGANIZATION.

The President and Recording Secretary of the Board of Managers, having been chosen members of the Acting Board, have been President and Recording Secretary of the latter *ex officio*.

The duties of the Corresponding Secretaries were divided into the Home Department, including Indian Missions, which was assigned to Dr. Bolles; and the Foreign Department, which was assigned to Mr. Peck. Subsequently (Dec. 6), it was made the duty of the Home Secretary "to superintend the raising of the necessary funds, to edit the Magazine and other publications of the Board, and to conduct all the home correspondence except such as pertains to the Foreign Secretary in procuring candidates for missionary service, and except also such other correspondence as may be occasioned by his (the For. Sec's.) relation to the missionaries already in the field; the Foreign Secretary to superintend all the missions of the Board, to conduct all the correspondence, at home and abroad, directly pertaining to said missions, and to prepare for the Magazine such matter pertaining to his department as ought to be published." At the meeting of the Acting Board March 28, it was resolved, in view of the accumulated duties in the Home Department, that the Home Secretary be relieved from the editorship of the Magazine, and that it be assigned to one whose services shall be compensated from the avails of the publication.

Standing Committees were appointed, as formerly by the Board, on Agencies, on Publications, on Missionary Supplies, on Missionary Libraries, &c.

2. ELECTION OF A THIRD CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Financial Secretary elect, the Rev. Barnas Sears, having declined the appointment made by the Board, a Committee was im-

mediately raised to take into consideration the subject of a new appointment; who after much inquiry and consultation reported in October. The report was considered at several meetings, and was adopted Dec. 6. At the same meeting an appointment was made of a third Corresponding Secretary, "to be specially charged with the duties of the Financial Department;" and a Committee was chosen to communicate the same to the Secretary elect, and to employ such means as they should deem proper to secure his acceptance of the office. It was also voted, in view of the state of our missionary concerns, to devote a weekly season throughout the month to special united supplication for the blessing of God on our labors. The measures adopted by the Committee were unsuccessful, and the appointment was declined. Subsequently, and after a protracted conference, the subject of appointing an additional Corresponding Secretary was referred to a Committee for further consideration, who reported Jan. 31; and at the same meeting it was voted to invite to a Secretariship the Rev. Robert Everett Pattison, D.D., a Manager in the Board, and pastor of the First Baptist church in Providence, R. I. Brethren Sears and Peck were appointed to lay the election and the grounds of it before the church; and it is due to that body to state, that not only was the deputation received with courtesy and kindness, such as might be reasonably anticipated of every Christian community, but the representations made to them were listened to with all candor and undissembled sympathy; and though they felt constrained, by affection to their pastor, and a sense of duty to themselves and the society worshipping with them, to use all right means to induce him to remain with them, they also referred the final decision of the question to himself, to whom the right and the responsibility belonged; and when the decision was announced, though averse to their deeply cherished wishes, they acquiesced with a magnanimity becoming that ancient and venerated exemplar of the American Baptist churches. Dr. Pattison entered upon the duties of his appointment the 1st inst., and the Home Department having been resigned by the Senior Corresponding Secretary, it was committed to his charge.

3. SUPPLY OF VACANCIES.

To fill the vacancy in the Board of Managers created by the death of Dr. Chaplin, James M. Linnard, Esq., of Pennsylvania, was elected a Vice President, whose place as a Manager was supplied by the Rev. James Gillpatrick, of Maine. The Rev. William C. Buck, of Kentucky, was elected to the Vice Presidency vacated by the death of Dr. Mercer. The Rev. John Wayland, of Massachusetts, resigned his seat in the Board January 31. The resignation of the Hon. Levi Farwell, Assistant Treasurer, presented on account of ill health and multiplied prior engagements, was reluctantly accepted April 18, and on the 19th he was elected a member of the Board in place of the Rev. John Wayland, resigned.

The office of Assistant Treasurer has been tendered to a gentleman eminently worthy of the trust, whose answer has not been communicated.

Benjamin Smith, Esq., having resigned his place in the Acting Board, it was supplied by the election of Francis Wayland, D.D., of R. I., one of the Vice Presidents of the Board, June 7. The Home Secretary, Dr. Pattison, was chosen to the vacancy in the Acting Board occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. John Wayland.

4. APPOINTMENT, DESIGNATION, AND DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

At the meeting of the Acting Board in Baltimore, Daniel J. Macgowan, M. D., was appointed a missionary, to enter the field of his labors (China) on completing his preparatory course. He is now prosecuting the study of surgery, at private charge, in Paris, France, and will be ready to engage in his missionary work the ensuing autumn. Miss Miranda Vinton was appointed an assistant missionary to the Karens, June 7, to reside in the family of her brother, the Rev. J. H. Vinton; and at the same meeting the Messrs. — Bechu and — Du Jardin were recognized as assistant missionaries in the French Mission. In September information was received from the Rev. Issachar J. Roberts, late missionary of the Roberts Fund and China Mission Society, that he acceded to the stipulated terms of the transfer of his missionary relation from that Society to this Board. The Rev. Asa Bennett was appointed Sept. 6 a missionary to the Karens, with the expectation that he would join the Karen Mission in 1842. Mr. Ira D. Blanchard, a licensed preacher and school-teacher, employed for several years on behalf of the Board by Mr. Lykins, was appointed an assistant missionary January 31, to labor at the Delaware station in the Shawanoe Mission, as heretofore.

More recently, preparatory measures have been taken for the recognition of the Rev. Ramsay D. Potts, U. S. school-teacher at Providence, Choctaw Nation, as a missionary of this Board. It has also been resolved to appoint a preacher and school-teacher for the Putawatomie station, a female teacher for the Stockbridges or Mohegans connected with the Delaware station, and three preachers and a female teacher for the Greek Mission, a part of these to be stationed at Yannina, the capital of Albania,—so soon as the requisite means and persons shall be obtained.

The Rev. Cephas Bennett and wife, returned missionaries, sailed from Boston for Maulmain Sept. 14, to resume their connexion with the Tavoy Mission. They were accompanied by Mr. J. H. Chandler, machinist and book-binder, and his wife, previously designated to the Maulmain Mission; also by Miss Vinton and the native assistant Avung.

Other appointments have been deferred on account of the want of funds, or of satisfactory evidence of suitable qualifications in candi-

dates. The principles presented in the last Annual Report and approved by the Convention in regard to qualifications of missionaries, have been carefully adhered to by the Acting Board, and no one has been accepted as a missionary who, in addition to hopeful piety and reputed purity of motive and life, did not possess views of Christian doctrine consonant with those entertained by the Convention, or who failed to exhibit a good degree of adaptation to missionary service.

5. RELATIONS TO FORMER MISSIONARIES.

The connexion of the Board with Mr. Royal B. Hancock, late printer at Tavoy, was closed Nov. 1, at his own request.

It having appeared that the relation to the Board of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, formerly a missionary to the Indians, had not been sufficiently defined and understood, the Acting Board on the 17th of May directed the Foreign Secretary to insert in the Annual Report, then about to be printed, a "clear, kind, and respectful statement" of the supposed facts in the case. Such a statement was accordingly made. Subsequent inquiries led to a further consideration of the subject by a committee appointed for the purpose, who reported that they had discovered "no cause for any change in the decision of the Board touching his (Mr. McCoy's) relations to them;" and the report was accepted.

6. ORGANIZATION OF MISSIONS.

At the close of 1841, Mr. Kincaid, late of Ava Mission, and Mr. Abbott, of Rangoon, having for a long time been debarred from revisiting their stations by the unsettled condition of Burmah Proper, and expecting to continue their labors at Akyab and Sandoway in Arracan, it was resolved that they be transferred to the Arracan Mission. The Ava and Rangoon Missions are therefore vacant.

The Mission to the Creeks continues to be unoccupied; but a correspondence has been opened with the Rev. E. Jones, of the Cherokee Mission, relative to the practicability of its renewal.

The missionaries and assistant missionaries to the several Indian tribes at and near Shawanoe, were constituted into a Mission Jan. 31, to be called the Shawanoe Mission, with authority to appoint a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, through whom their transactions with the Board as a Mission might be conducted. The Foreign Secretary was instructed to communicate to the Shawanoe Mission the principles and rules adopted in reference to the Asiatic Missions, so far as might be necessary for their direction.

The Asiatic Missions have each a Corresponding Secretary with requisite Committees, and measures are in progress for the appointment of a Treasurer in each, to facilitate the transmission of supplies.

7. APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS.

At the close of the Report of the Board to the last Triennial Convention, extracts of communications from several of the Missions in Asia were subjoined, exhibiting some of the consequences of the reduction made the preceding year in their allowances for extra expenses. Exceedingly pained to compel the Missions to continue a system of retrenchment so disastrous, while their position and prospects were demanding a rapid extension of operations, the Acting Board, relying on the coöperation of the churches, appropriated in May an additional sum of \$2000 for their temporary relief; and at a later period prepared and adopted, in view of the same considerations, a schedule of gross appropriations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1842, including the expenses of the Home Department, but irrespective of outfit and passage of missionaries, and exclusive of funds which might be received for Bible and tract appropriations, amounting to \$66,100.

The Board of Managers having instructed the Acting Board "to give immediate attention and distinct prominence to the subject of Indian schools," and "specially to secure to each individual whom they regard as a school-teacher, and who is reported as such to the U. S. Government, increased facilities for teaching a school as large a portion of every year as may be practicable," the state and claims of schools among the Indians came under the early consideration of the Acting Board, and such appropriations were voted, and provision made for the increased efficiency of the school department as lay within the ability bestowed by the churches, and were compatible with a due regard to the necessities of other branches of missionary work. It was supposed, however, that the instructions of the Board might have been *partly* based on a misconception of facts as to the expenditure for Indian schools in former years, and a careful review of those facts was caused to be made. The results of the examination are, that the *gross* expenditure on Indian Missions since 1826, when the Board was removed to Boston, is \$131,888,56—exceeding the total receipts from Government for the same period by the sum of \$59,704,38. Of this expenditure, \$73,197,49 were applied to Indian *schools*, exceeding the appropriations from government for schools, received by this Board, by the sum of \$19,667,74.

It may be added, that measures are in progress for an early reinforcing of such of the Indian Missions as are most in need. Each Mission has passed or is passing in distinct review; and to one of the Missions, the Ojibwa on Lake Superior, of which sufficient information cannot be had by written correspondence, the Foreign Secretary has been directed to make a personal visitation.

8. PROTECTION AND VINDICATION OF MISSIONARIES.

The measures adopted by the Board on behalf of the mission

church at Hamburg, were detailed in the last Annual Report. Official notice of Mr. Oncken's release from prison was soon after received from Mr. Cuthbert, U. S. consul at Hamburg, to whose friendly offices the mission is much indebted. Since that time, Mr. Oncken has prosecuted his beneficent labors without serious molestation, and a generous sympathy appears to be extending in Hamburg and other parts of Germany in favor of religious freedom. The liberal policy of the king of Prussia is worthy of special mention, as evinced in the protection which he affords to the infant church at Berlin. In some districts of Germany, however, our native brethren have repeatedly been fined and imprisoned, and further measures may yet be found necessary to secure to them just and full toleration.

In July a letter from Mr. Oncken suggested the desirableness of a delegation to Denmark on behalf of our persecuted Danish brethren; and after due consideration, the Rev. Barnas Sears was deputed to the service. President Sears having declined the appointment on account of his engagements at Newton Theological Institution, the Rev. Professor Horatio B. Hackett, of the same Institution, and then resident at Berlin, was requested to fulfil the service in his stead. Application was made at the same time to the United States Department of State for the interposition of Government in favor of the Mission so far as compatible with the principles of international intercourse, and the existing relations of the United States with Denmark and other foreign powers. Information has since been received of the liberation of the brethren Mœnster, after a twelve months imprisonment; but the ancient statute by authority of which they were first arrested is unrepealed, and proof has already been given that opportunities will not be neglected for its rigid enforcement.

The missions to France and Greece have been free from governmental interference, with one or two petty exceptions in the former. The Greek Mission was in a highly prosperous state, so far as respected both the civil authorities and its social relations to the people, till near the close of last year; when, at Corfu, in consequence of the distribution of a few religious tracts on a feast day by Mr. Buel of that station, and the industrious circulation of certain slanderous reports, connected with a peculiarly critical conjuncture of time and other circumstances, a popular tumult suddenly broke out, which at one period threatened the extinction of the mission, and ultimately led, on the part both of the soldiery and the populace, to the loss of one or more lives. It is an occasion of devout acknowledgment that no missionary received personal injury, and that the direct pecuniary damage to the mission was comparatively of small account, being limited to the destruction of a school library, &c. It was deemed expedient, however, that Mr. Buel should retire from Corfu till the excitement should be quelled, and he accordingly sailed for Patras in a vessel kindly proffered by the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from thence proceeded to

Athens and Smyrna, and finally to Malta, where he now resides with his family. It is due to Mr. Buel and the other members of the Greek Mission to state in this connexion, that, from an investigation of numerous and abundantly satisfactory documents touching the unhappy affair, it appears that no blame attaches to him or them during its entire progress; but, on the contrary, their conduct was highly becoming their missionary character, while their circumstances of trial and danger claim our fraternal sympathy. We have also the satisfaction to express here our deep sense of the kindness of the Lord High Commissioner, by whose prompt and efficient interposition, seconded by other functionaries of the government and civilians, the mission was rescued from imminent peril, and a further destruction of mission property prevented.*

Representations having appeared in one or more instances, disparaging the disinterestedness and economy of some of our missionary brethren in Asia, we take this opportunity to state that all insinuations of such import, so far as the knowledge of the Acting Board extends, are without worthy cause. It is also our happiness to believe that, both in the Asiatic and the other missions of the General Convention, the same sentiments of affection and confidence are felt by the missionaries towards the Board, which are cordially cherished by the Acting Board towards them.

9. PROMOTION OF MISSIONARY FEELING AND ACTION IN THE CHURCHES.

1. *Publications.* At the meeting of the Acting Board at Baltimore, it was voted that 300 copies of the sermon delivered before the Convention be requested for gratuitous distribution.

Of the Annual Report the number of copies printed, in addition to the June Magazine, was 1500. The Missionary Magazine is published monthly, numbering each 5,200 copies, 650 of which are distributed gratuitously. Having spoken at large, in former reports, of the importance of a wide circulation of this periodical, it needs only to be remarked here, that arrangements have been effected by

* The Lord High Commissioner speaking of these occurrences in his late speech at the opening of the Ionian Parliament, uses the following language:—"The advantages enjoyed under the rule of the law, afford matter of true congratulation to all the friends of good order. And here I would wish to pass over in silence the serious occurrences which lately disturbed our social harmony. But, in common with every friend of humanity, I am afflicted and grieved by them, and find myself obliged to express loudly my utter abhorrence of such acts, and of their guilty abettors. Yes, gentlemen, a peaceable and inoffensive foreigner has been publicly insulted—the sanctity of his domestic asylum has been outraged by a mob of wicked men. And to their barbarous violence, a citizen of these States, and a soldier of *Her Britannic Majesty*, have fallen victims. But the constituted authorities will take care that the respectable population of this Island shall not be a second time exposed to a similar act of atrocity, committed in defiance of the laws, and in the face of the world."

which, under the charge of its present editor, the Rev. E. Thresher, its interest and usefulness, it is believed, will be greatly enhanced. The comparative fewness of its readers continues to be a matter of regret and mortification. Whether any further means should be used to extend its patronage, or whether the number of gratuitous copies should be multiplied, is reserved for further consideration.

Agencies. Beside the effective agency of Rev. Alfred Bennett, who has labored principally in the state of New York the past year, the Rev. Joseph B. Brown has been employed in Rhode Island, and the south eastern part of Massachusetts, to good advantage; and his services are to continue the year to come. The Rev. J. B. Cook has also been employed a part of the year, till compelled by ill health to retire from the service. The Rev. Arthur Drinkwater has been engaged for Maine, and more recently, the Rev. Daniel Bartlett. The eastern part of New York bordering on Massachusetts has been visited, as opportunity favored, by the Rev. Mr. Westcott. Exertions have been made to obtain suitable agents for the Middle, Southern, and Western States, but without success, if we except the late appointment of the Rev. Mr. Allen, for Virginia and North Carolina. This deficiency has been supplied in part by the freewill labors of societies and brethren, particularly in Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Deputations. The state of the religious community, and the necessities of the missions, have led the Acting Board to commission several of their own members to various occasional services.

10. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the treasury for the financial year ending April 1, 1842, consisting of donations and legacies from auxiliaries and individuals, and interest on temporary loans, amounted to \$52,137 10; and the expenditures for the same period to \$57,793 94. Excess of expenditures above receipts, \$5,656 84; which have been advanced by the Treasurer.

11. COÖPERATION OF OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The receipts from the U. S. Government for Indian schools, &c., have been \$4,400 the past year, which have been duly applied. The Acting Board have also had the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of \$11,500 from the American and Foreign Bible Society, for scriptures in Asia and Europe, beside \$500 for Putawatomic scriptures, to be expended by the Rev. I. McCoy;—and \$2500 from the American Tract Society, exclusive of publications.* The Board have also received \$154 45 from the American Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, a box of school slates from the Pennsylvania Slate Company, and a set of publications with miscellaneous books

* \$2,200 additional have been received since this report was written.

and tracts from the New England Sunday School Union; all of which have been duly appropriated.

Some uncertainty having arisen touching the views of the American and Foreign Bible Society, as to the specific objects to which their appropriations were to be applied, the Foreign Secretary was instructed to inquire of the Board of that Society relative thereto; and subsequently to prepare a paper exhibiting the principles on which appropriations from the Society ought to be expended. The principles which were suggested, were approved and adopted Dec. 6.* The reply of the Board was received February 28, and the same having been considered by the Acting Board, and an adjustment of balances made in conformity thereto, it appeared that all appropriations from the American and Foreign Bible Society, received prior to April 1, 1842, had been duly applied and expended.

The preceding summary embraces the principal matters that have come before the Acting Board the past year, for the details of which, and for various miscellaneous items not here enumerated, we beg leave to refer the Board to the books of record and correspondence herewith presented.

We proceed to a review of the

PROGRESS OF THE MISSIONS.

IN NORTH AMERICA.

Mission to the Ojibwas.

SAULT DE STE. MARIE.—A. BINGHAM, preacher; CHARLES D. FOSTER, school-teacher; MRS. BINGHAM.

Shegud, native assistant.

MICHIPICOTON.—J. D. CAMERON, preacher.

2 stations; 2 preachers, 1 school-teacher, 1 female assistant,—1 native assistant.

Mr. Foster joined the mission in October, previously to which the St. Mary's school had been taught by A. J. Bingham. *Shegud* has resided at the station the past winter, but has been unfitted for labor by sickness.

The operations of the mission have been as in past years. The Sabbath school and bible class have increased in number and interest, but the attendance on English preaching has declined. Excursions to neighboring Indian lodges and encampments have been made as in former years, by Mr. Bingham; four down the river, and seven along the southern shore of Lake Superior; during which he occupied eighty-six days, and preached sixty-nine sermons to Indians, beside attending several conferences and prayer meetings, and visiting from lodge to lodge. Most of these excursions were made in the severity of the winter, with peril and much suffering. No change is reported in the state of the St. Mary's church, except in the addition of one by baptism in March. Present number, seventeen. The average number of scholars has been about fifty, including twelve boarding scholars. The average number of Indian children, and those of mixed blood, whose instruction was gratuitous, was thirty-five.

Mr. Cameron, who went to Michipicoton in August, returned in December to St. Mary's, where he has continued through the winter. While at

* [See Appendix to this Report.]

his station, on the north-east shore of Lake Superior, eight were added to the church by baptism, (five males and three females.) One member has died. Whole number last reported, 30.

Mr. Cameron was married to a daughter of the assistant, Lydia M. Shegud, in January.

Ottawas in Michigan.

RICHLAND.—L. SLATER, preacher and teacher ; Mrs. SLATER.

1 station ; 1 preacher and teacher, 1 female assistant.

The report of this mission last received (August,) states that the number of scholars then registered was twenty-three, of whom eighteen were children of natives. But their attendance had been more irregular, and their proficiency less than in some former years.

The number of the church when last reported, was eighteen.

Oneidas and Tuscaroras in New York.

TONAWANDA.—A. WARREN, preacher and superintendent ; Mrs. WARREN.

TUSCARORA.—*James Cusick*, native preacher.

2 stations ; 1 preacher, 1 female assistant, 1 native preacher.

There has been an interesting increase of religious feeling the past year among the Tonawanda Indians. The school numbers forty-five.

A revival occurred during the winter at Tuscarora. More than thirty Indians were added to the church on profession of faith in Christ. They are now erecting a school-house at their own expense.

Two churches are connected with this mission, numbering about sixty members. Whole number of scholars, sixty.

Otoes, on Platte River.

BELLEVUE.—A. EDSON, preacher and school-teacher ; Mrs. EDSON.

1 station ; 1 preacher and school-teacher, 1 female assistant.

Mr. Edson arrived at Bellevue May 7, 1841. The condition of the Otoes had greatly deteriorated since the death of Mr. Merrill, and their number diminished by intemperance and civil feuds. The Missouri part of the tribe had crossed La Platte river, and refused to return ; and others were roaming at large, having no fixed abode. Mr. Edson collected a school during the summer, of twenty pupils, who made good proficiency till sickness compelled the missionaries to dismiss them, and eventually (in March) to journey to St. Louis. At our last dates, they were about to return to their station, with health improved.

Shawano Mission.

SHAWANOE.—J. LYKINS, preacher ; F. BARKER, preacher and school-teacher ; J. D. PRATT, preacher and printer ; and their wives ; and Miss A. WEBSTER, school-teacher.

OTTAWA.—J. MEEKER, preacher and school-teacher ; Mrs. MEEKER.

David Green, native assistant.

PUTAWATOMIE.—R. SIMERWELL, preacher, Mrs. SIMERWELL.

Andrew Fuller, native assistant.

DELAWARE.—I. D. BLANCHARD, preacher and school-teacher ; Mrs. BLANCHARD ; Miss SYLVIA CASE, school-teacher.

Charles Johnnycake, native assistant.

4 stations ; 2 teachers ; 4 preachers and school teachers ; 1 preacher and printer ; 2 female school-teachers, and 6 other female assistants ; 3 native assistants.

The mission has enjoyed great prosperity the past year. The Shawanoe

church has had an accession of eleven by baptism, of whom eight are Indians; and there remain five applicants. One person has been excluded, and one dismissed; present number twenty-three.

To the Delaware church ten have been added by baptism, one has been excluded, and one has died. Whole number thirty-four, of whom thirty-one are natives. Meetings are regularly held at five preaching places in this station.

At the Ottawa station religious worship is conducted as heretofore. The bible class is well attended, each member bringing with him his "Matthew's gospel," proposing questions, &c. Five Ottawas and one Putawatomie have been baptized, one dismissed, and three excluded: number of native members twenty-two.

Mr. Simerwell conducts religious meetings stately at Putawatomie, and the number of attendants increases. Two candidates for baptism are reported.

The whole number of baptisms in the Shawanoe mission the past year was twenty-seven. Whole number of members seventy-nine.

The boarding schools both at Shawanoe and Delaware are in good condition; average number of boarders in each from ten to fourteen.

A printing office and other buildings have been erected at this station; in consequence of which, and the ill health of Mr. Pratt, the operations of the press have been irregular, yet not so as to occasion injurious delay.

The following works have been printed during the season:

				copies	pages	total 8vo. pp.
Matthew	in Shawanoe	16mo.,	completed,	750	68	25.500
"	" Ottawa	"	"	500	125	31.250
"	" Shawanoe	"	reprinted,	750	48	18.000
First Book	" Delaware	24mo.,	"	500	24	4.000
Shawanoe Sun		4to.,	occasional,	800	12	19.200
				<hr/>		<hr/>
				3300		97,950

A small hymn book, in Shawanoe, is in press, and nearly completed.

Mission to the Cherokees.

DELAWARE TOWN (Valley Towns Church).—EVAN JONES, preacher; Mrs. JONES.

John Wickliffe, Beaver Carrier, Oganaya, Tanenole, native preachers.

Out-station or branch church, Honey Creek (distant 25 miles).

FLINT (Amohee church).—Jesse Bushyhead, native preacher.

BATIE'S PRAIRIE (Dse-yo-hee church).

Out-station or branch church, Ta-quo-hee.

3 stations, 2 out-stations; 1 preacher, 1 female assistant; 5 native preachers.

Mr. Jones and family reached the Cherokee Nation (Ind. Ter.) June 25, 1841, and found the native brethren zealously engaged in their work.

Many converts had been added to the churches. Eleven Cherokees were baptized the second day after his arrival, forty in July and August, twenty-five in September, and twenty-eight in October. Total reported in five months, ninety-four. About 150 have been baptized during the year, and others are waiting for the ordinance.

Messrs. Jones and Bushyhead were constantly visiting churches and neighborhoods, who implored their aid; and frequent meetings for prayer and exhortation were held during the week by others. Two branch churches have been constituted. The number of members of all the churches is estimated at 1000.

The interest in education is strong, and on the increase. A school fund has been established by the National Council, sufficient for the maintenance of a system of common school education, in which the bible will have precedence.

Mission to the Creeks.

The church among the Creeks has been visited by Cherokee missionaries, and found to be in a prosperous condition, under the care of colored preachers. Several have been added to the church. No white missionary labors with the Creeks at present, but Mr. Jones of the Cherokee Mission has been requested to ascertain the practicability of stationing a mission family among them.

Mission to the Choctaws.

PROVIDENCE.—R. D. POTTS, preacher and school-teacher; Mrs. POTTS.

Mrs. Potts is disabled for missionary service by paralysis. Mr. Potts, besides teaching a school of fifteen scholars, eight of whom are boarders, preaches at the station, and at Doaksville, ten miles distant; and has the care of the Pine Creek church in Texas, which was constituted the last year. A branch church was organized at Doaksville in September, and a fourth was constituted in March at Boggy, thirty-five miles from Providence, to which seven have been added by baptism. The whole number of Choctaws connected with this church is ten, and there are several candidates for admission.

The revival of religion mentioned in our last report, has continued the present year. Forty-three have been added to the churches at Providence and Doaksville by baptism, and five by letter. Two have been excluded. Present number fifty-six, of whom twenty-eight are Indians. The Pine Creek church has had an addition of seven by baptism. Present number 14. Total baptized the past year, fifty-seven.

Earnest solicitations have been received from the Choctaws for more missionaries. (See Conclusion of this Report.)

EUROPE.

Mission to France.

DOUAY.—E. WILLARD, preacher; Mrs. WILLARD.

J. *Proy*, native assistant.

LANNOY and BAISIEUX.—J. THIEFFRY, native preacher.

ORCHIES and RÙME.— — *Du Jardin*, native assistant.

ATHIES.—J. B. CRE'TIN, native preacher.

CHAUNY.—(Genlis, Manicamp, &c.) V. LEPOIX, A. MOUTEL, native preachers.

L. *Choquet*, P. J. *Lacquemont*, colporteurs.

MEUX.—(Rivecourt, Longueil, Verberie, &c.)—J. FOULBOEUF, native preacher.

—— *Beclu*, native assistant.

ST. WAAST and VIESLY.—J. PRUVOTS, native preacher.

J. N. *Froment*, native assistant.

7 stations; 1 preacher, and 1 female assistant; 12 native preachers and assistants.

The churches of this mission are prospering, except those of Nomain and Bertry. The additions by baptism have been

2 to the church at Rùme,

1 " " at Lannoy,

6 at Viesly, to the church of St. Waast and Viesly,

20 to the churches at Genlis and Manicamp, the former of which now contains 20 members, and the latter 14,

5 " church at Meux, which consists of 20 members,

1 " " at Douay, and

1 baptized at Parfondevalle.

Total 36; nearly all of whom are recent converts, and mostly from Ro-

manism. One member of the Genlis church has died, and one of the church at Baisieux. Present number of churches thirteen, with about 200 members.

Something of the character of the converts, and of the manner in which the work of evangelization in France is carried forward, may be learned from the following extracts of letters to Mr. Willard from Messrs. Pruvots, Lepoix, and Foulboeuf. M. Pruvots writes, Dec. 3, 1841 ;

“ When I was at Douay lately, I told you that I had great hope of Mr. Foulon, the elder ;—thanks to God, I did not mistake. On Sunday, October 24, as we were returning from St. Waast, we had the pleasure of seeing that brother submit to the will of God in being baptized. Although the day was cold, he went down calmly into the water ; and he said—‘ Lord, I submit to thy holy will, as thou hast set me the example ;’ and after he had pronounced these words, I baptized him. Several of our brethren and sisters of Viesly witnessed this baptism, and were much affected, and greatly rejoiced ; and like the eunuch we continued our way. This brother walks courageously in the truth, regretting his long delay, yet blessing God for having saved him. He wishes you to render testimony in America to the power of the Lord in his case, and to say to our brethren there, that he thanks them for having had the goodness to send the servants of the Lord to France to preach the word of life. He wishes you, moreover, to say that he was an idol-maker,* but that by the grace of God he labors now for the destruction of infidelity, and for the propagation of the faith.”

M. Lepoix, under date of Dec. 14, 1841, after taking a general view of the encouragements and wants of the station, writes as follows :—

“ At Maucamp are twelve regular hearers ;—many others from time to time. Eight are baptized—three to be baptized soon.

At Genlis are ten regular hearers ;—four baptized, one to be baptized soon.

At Salency are nine regular hearers ;—five baptized, (three recently,) and two others preparing for it.

At Grand Rue, variable meetings ;—least number twenty-five, greatest fifty ; several of whom are very well disposed, and certain ones are very near the kingdom of heaven.

At Béthancourt is one sister baptized this year ;—some other persons to visit.

At Neulieu are three families, some of whom are well disposed, but need much attention.

At Oignes are several persons to visit.

At Commenchon are two interesting families.

At Caumont the same.

At Ugny are a few to visit—one woman persecuted by her husband because she wishes to walk with us.

At La Neuville (en beine) we have had a meeting after some visits, composed of twenty-one persons ;—great need of instruction.

At Chauny are two families and several other persons ;—two have been baptized this summer.

At Tergnier is one family.

At Fargniers are several families ;—who need much visiting.

At Achery-Mayat are many persons who make no progress on account of our rare visits.

At Choigny are several families in the same condition.

At Brissy Hamegicourt are twelve or fifteen persons, of whom several are well disposed, but who languish for want of attention.

At Renansart ten persons compose our meetings, five of whom were baptized this summer, and some others are preparing to be baptized soon.

At Séry (les mézières) seven or eight persons meet every time that we go there, and four of them will probably fulfil the command, for they are converted.

At St. Quentin a dozen persons hear us with pleasure, but too seldom ;—two of them have just been baptized, and several others I hope are preparing to be soon.

At Flavy (le Martel) my last meeting consisted of twelve persons ;—two are converted, but full of prejudice.

So you see, dear brother, work is not wanting, thanks to the Lord : but who is sufficient for these things ? Let it be the Lord. I could desire to have more strength, yea, more zeal and devotion ;—but my lungs are exhausted, and—yes, may our God have pity upon so many hungry and thirsty souls !”

Mr. Foulboeuf, under date of December 13, 1841, says—

“ The following anecdote is quite curious. The *curé* of Longueil repaired to the tribunal of Compiègne. (Madame Joly tells me :)—‘ I come, Mons. le Procureur du Roi, to beg of you to forbid the worship of the protestants, who trouble me much in my *commune*,’—(Now you must know that Mr. Viel, father of Madame Joly, performed then the functions of Pro-

* The idols mentioned above, are wooden Christs, which the Catholics attach to crosses in their Calvaries, and which are objects of veneration and adoration. Being a carpenter, Mr. F. had carved a great number of these wooden gods.

cureur du Roi, and has for some time past been urged by his daughter to read the scriptures, which he does not seem absolutely willing to refuse.) Mr. Viel replied to the *curé*, that he had nothing to do with that business;—that if he had any complaints to bring against us, it was to the mayor of his village that he ought to do it. ‘Nevertheless, sir,’ replied the *curé*, ‘Mr. Simonet, mayor of Meux, procured the interdiction of protestant meetings from the tribunal of Compiègne.’ ‘But sir,’ replied Mr. Viel, ‘I declare to you that it comes not within the prerogative of a Procureur du Roi to forbid a protestant meeting. Besides, Mr. le Curé, the best measure you can adopt against the protestants, is, to make proselytes as they do. The field is open, Mr. le Curé, go to work.’

Mr. Simonet is at variance with his *curé*. He no longer appears so cold, but he is not yet ardent. I am almost tempted to cherish the hope of being in the end supported by him. May God grant it. He knows that I have little meetings at my house, and he says nothing about it.”

Mr. Willard adds,—

“But it is particularly in the field formerly occupied by Crétin, now by Lepoix, that God pours out his blessings. Lepoix visits already 22 places;—many people are desirous of hearing the gospel, and conversions begin to multiply.—On the reception of your letter December 15, I sent for Laquemont, and told him to prepare for a winter campaign; he went to his post last week. Choquet, who has been visiting his family, left my house this morning on his way to the same post. May the Lord be with them.

Various schemes have been devised during the past year to dispossess us in Picardy, but none has yet succeeded. It is extremely galling to the Nationals to see us taking root and extending ourselves in that region. But I trust God has decreed to us prosperity there.

Lepoix literally wears himself out. He told me that he could read his bible only as he journeyed from place to place.”

Mission to Germany and Denmark.

HAMBURG.—J. G. ONCKEN, native preacher; Messrs. *Lange, Kobner, Knauer, &c.*, native assistants.

BERLIN (Prussia).—G. W. LEHMANN, native preacher.

Bitterfeld, out-station.

OLDENBURG (Grand Duchy of Oldenburg)— — WEICHARDT, native preacher.

JEVER “ “ “ — HINRICHS, native preacher.

OTHFREESSEN (Hanover).— — *Sander*, colporteur.

COPENHAGEN (Denmark).—P. MØNSTER, native preacher.

Petersburg, Langeland, Aalborg, &c.

6 stations, and 4 out-stations; 5 native preachers, 4 native assistants.

Mr. Oncken has not been molested in his labors at Hamburg, but was arrested on one occasion while preaching the gospel at Altona. Tract distribution has continued as formerly. More than 175,000 tracts have been issued in German and in Danish, and about 5000 bibles and testaments; 5000 Danish testaments, and 5000 German bibles, have also been printed, at the expense of the American and Foreign Bible Society. The mission has also enjoyed much prosperity, in the midst of persecution, in other parts of Germany and in Denmark. The Hamburg church has received 21 by baptism; the Berlin 10; Memel 29; Oldenburg 3; Jever 4; and several have been baptized at Othfreesen, and more at Stuttgart. Many are waiting for baptism.

In Denmark, Copenhagen church has between 80 and 90 members. A church has been formed at Petersburg (Denmark,) and 16 baptized. The church on Langeland is flourishing, and has 20 members. The Aalborg church enjoys peace. There are numerous candidates for baptism in different parts of the kingdom, and a spirit of religious inquiry is extending.

The whole number of churches connected with this mission, exclusive of the Stuttgart church, is 13; containing about 350 members. Baptisms reported, 150.

In regard to the persecution to which the mission is subjected Mr. Oncken writes February 18,—

“ At Oldenburg our brethren are still much annoyed for refusing to have their infants sprinkled, and br. Weichardt, the pastor, has been sentenced again to pay ten dollars for having baptized several individuals. God has, however, strengthened and encouraged our friends amidst these trials, and they have remained faithful to the truth. * * * Our dear brethren at Othfreesen, in Hanover, have been most cruelly treated by the government, at the instigation of the Lutheran minister of that village. The prohibition against conventicles was so severe, that not even two or three were permitted to meet together for religious purposes. At midnight hours they were visited by gens’d’armes, and pulled out of their beds, to see if any stranger was concealed there. Our brethren were thus compelled to meet in the dead of the night, in the woods, for prayer and mutual exhortation. Bibles and tracts were taken from them, and have not been restored. Br. Sander, who has been the honored instrument in the conversion of the persons constituting the church at O——, and who had left for Hamburg, has been prevailed upon to return, and I have engaged him as colporteur. He visits the members as often as he can, and makes excursions into the surrounding villages;—most of these tours have been made at night, when no eye could see him but the eye of his God. The labors of our brother have not been in vain, and even in the midst of these cruel measures of the Hanoverian Government, the church has had to rejoice in the admission of new members.

The little flock at Marburg, in HESSIA, has met with similar treatment: fines, confiscation of goods, and threatened imprisonment, have been there the order of the day. Our brethren, thanks be to God! have, however, maintained their ground. They had resolved to leave the country, but at my remonstrance and advice they have remained, and one or two persons have been won for the truth, and wish to be united to the church. We have, to the best of our ability, succoured our afflicted brethren.

The cause in Denmark demands our most unbounded gratitude to God. Our brethren Mœnster were liberated in November last, after having been confined for a twelve month: and though they were strictly charged, on their liberation, “not to preach or to teach in this (Christ’s) name,” they instantly resumed their labors, and, blessed be God! since then the gospel has had free course, and been glorified in the conversion of sinners. The church on Langeland has been also exposed to severe persecution.”

Mission to Greece.

CORFU, (Ionian Islands).—H. T. LOVE, R. F. BUEL, preachers; and their wives; Mrs. H. E. DICKSON, school-teacher.

Demetrius, native assistant.

PATRAS, (Greece Proper).—*Apostolos*, native assistant.

IOANNINA, (Albania).—

3 stations; 2 preachers and 3 female assistants; 2 native assistants.

Mrs. Dickson returned to Corfu April 18; Mr. and Mrs. Buel arrived June 18.

The general aspect of the mission was highly encouraging till the outbreak of the popular tumult at Corfu, mentioned in a former part of this Report. During the summer, the labors of the mission among the Greek population both at Corfu and Potamo, an adjoining village, were attended with much interest. At the latter place religious worship in Greek was held every evening for about six weeks, with marked effect. “We believe,” says Mr. Love, “that the fields are all white and ready for the harvest, and we are EXPECTING that the time will prove not far distant, if brethren at home and missionaries abroad do their duty, when there will be in this dark land a most abundant ingathering of the precious fruits of the glorious gospel of the blessed God.” One young man, a school-teacher from Ioannina, gave evidence of conversion to God, and will probably become a faithful evangelist to his countrymen.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Buel, an English Sabbath service was instituted, attended by from forty to fifty persons, and the number gradually increased. A Sabbath school, containing from fifty to sixty scholars, was also in a flourishing condition. Several works were nearly prepared for the press, and others were contemplated, including a revised translation of the Modern Greek scriptures.

The female school, conducted by Mrs. Dickson, with the aid of Mrs. Buel, was begun in May, and soon numbered about forty pupils. It was customary to open it with prayer and reading of the scriptures, and numerous other opportunities were taken to impart moral and religious instruc-

tion. A class of the larger Greek girls was taught daily by Mr. Love in the New Testament, at which times the meaning of the chapter read was enforced with much plainness. The scholars were English, Greeks and Jews, and were on terms of perfect equality.

At Patras Apostolos has been indefatigable in his labors, holding public worship on the Sabbath, and whenever persons are present; distributing scriptures and tracts, and visiting from house to house. One gratifying result of his ministrations is the recent establishment of a prayer-meeting of seven Greeks, who have associated together on gospel principles, and manifest much interest in the service, and in the acquisition of religious knowledge. The civil authorities of Patras have also requested Apostolos to supply the public schools with scriptures and tracts.

The steady and satisfactory advance of the mission at Corfu and Patras, with other circumstances which need not be detailed here, encouraged Messrs. Love and Buel in November to submit to the Commission for Public Instruction in the Ionian Islands, proposals for the gratuitous supply of scriptures and school books (or tract publications) to the schools of the Republic, as was already being done in Free Greece. These proposals were cordially acceded to, on the part of the Lord High Commissioner, who also engaged to recommend their acceptance to the Commission for Public Instruction. The condition of the public schools had already become a subject of general interest, accompanied with a conviction of their need of a thorough reform. "The school-books ordained by law in 1838, were four or five primers, almost entirely destitute of instruction or interest to juvenile minds; consisting, in general, of a compilation of Greek proverbs, ancient and modern; a small didactic treatise on the theory of physics, entirely unintelligible to those for whom it was designed; and a synopsis of sacred history, the church catechism, creed, prayers, &c., containing some truth, but a greater amount of radical error."

Near the close of 1841, the attention of the mission was specially directed to Ioannina, the capital of Albania, as an eligible location for one or more missionaries. Albania has a population of 700,000 or 800,000, of whom about 300,000 are Greeks. Ioannina contains from 20,000 to 30,000 souls, and has never had a missionary. It is distant from Corfu only one and a half day's journey, and intercommunication is regular and frequent. The people of Albania can generally read; and the proposed station will present superior facilities for bible and tract distribution in Epirus, Thessaly and Macedonia; and in the still more northern and western districts of European Turkey. A missionary will be sent to this station at the earliest opportunity.

The importance of occupying Athens as a fourth station, is almost equally urgent, that city being most favorable for the operations of the press.

The present state of the mission calls for the special intercessions of its friends. The health of Mr. Love, after frequent and severe returns of his complaint, has become so reduced as to compel his immediate return to his native land. Mrs. Dickson, it is also feared, will be obliged by ill health to be absent from Corfu during the hot season; Mr. and Mrs. Buel, as already stated, are resident at Malta. The Corfu station will probably be without American laborers, until others can be sent from this country.

WEST AFRICA.

Mission to the Bassas.

EDINA.—IVORY CLARKE, A. A. CONSTANTINE, preachers; and their wives.
Kong Koba, native assistant.

BEXLEY.—JOHN DAY, preacher and school-teacher.

2 stations; 2 preachers, 1 preacher and school-teacher, 2 female assistants; 1 native assistant.

Mr. Crocker returned to this country in July.

Mr. Constantine being greatly enfeebled by disease, left Edina with Mrs. C. for America, *via* Monrovia, in October; but was so far recovered by a few weeks detention at the latter place and a subsequent voyage to Cape Palmas, that he returned to Edina near the beginning of the year, and was expecting at the last dates to proceed to Madebli. Mr. Clarke, beside preaching in different native villages, has been engaged in the study of Bassa, and in teaching the Edina school. The school at Edina was in a prosperous condition in January, and numbers sixty-five pupils. Two of the scholars were baptized in September, and two others give encouraging evidences of piety. The colored missionary at Bexley labors with great industry and with success, both in preaching and teaching. Of the American part of the population three were baptized in June,—and two in October. A church has been organized of seven members. The Bexley school numbered from fifteen to twenty scholars.

The mission have at different times suggested several localities, which it is desirable to occupy as missionary stations. One of these is Tradetown, mentioned in a former Report, which was lately visited by Mr. Clarke. The inhabitants are unusually intelligent, can generally converse in English on common subjects, and are anxious to receive instruction. Ten of the scholars at Edina are from this village, and others would be sent if they could be received. The claims of the Pessey (or Kpese) tribe 80 or 100 miles in the interior, who speak the Mendian language, have also been presented to the consideration of the Board.

ASIA.

Missions in Burmah, &c.

MAULMAIN MISSION.

MAULMAIN.—A. JUDSON, preacher; J. H. VINTON, E. A. STEVENS, H. HOWARD, T. SIMONS, preachers and teachers; S. M. OSGOOD, preacher and printer; J. H. CHANDLER, book-binder and machinist; and their wives; Miss MIRANDA VINTON, school-teacher.

7 native preachers, and 3 native teachers.

3 out-stations, with 3 native preachers.

AMHERST.—J. M. HASWELL, preacher; Mrs. HASWELL.

3 native preachers, 1 native assistant translator, 1 native teacher.

CHET'THINGSVILLE.—KO CHET'THING, native preacher, and 3 other native assistants.

DON-YAHN.—BAH ME, " " 1 " "

NEWVILLE.—PAN LAH, " " 1 " "

BOOTAH.—TAH BAU KO, " " 1 " "

6 stations, and 3 out-stations; 7 preachers, 1 book-binder, and 9 female assistants; 23 native preachers and assistants.

Mr. Judson and family sailed for Calcutta on account of ill health, June 26, and thence proceeded to the Isle of France. They were expected to return to Maulmain near the close of the year. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler and Miss Vinton arrived at Maulmain January 2.

Churches.—Connected with the Maulmain stations are seven churches, containing 485 members. Fifty-four were baptized in the year ending July 1. Fourteen have been dismissed from the English church, the East India Company's regiment with which they were connected having been withdrawn from that neighborhood; two have been excluded, and two have died. The total average attendance at nine preaching places on the Sabbath, beside out-stations, is 850.

The following view of the churches is given in the Report of the Maulmain Mission for the year ending July 1, 1841.

	Chh.	Bap.	Rec'd by let.	Excl.	Susp.	Died.	Dismissed.	Pres. no.
Maulmain	2	36	2	1			14	189
Amherst	1							16*
Chet'hangsville	1	10			3			122
Don Yahn	1			1	1	1		28
Newville	1	5				3		76
Bootah	1	3			2			54
	7	54	2	2	6	4	14	485

Schools.—The schools are one theological school, two boarding schools for boys, and two for girls, and four day schools; attended by 200 or 220 scholars. Thirty-three of the scholars are members of churches.

The following is extracted from the Report presented by Mr. Stevens, Principal of the Theological School, for the term ending July 3d, 1841; and adopted by the Examining Committee:

“The term which closes to-day opened on the 3d of March, with four students, including the assistant. One of these, in consequence of being employed elsewhere as a teacher in Burmese, attended but half of the day. After the lapse of two weeks one was added to our number; about a month after, two more; and in the course of the next month, a fourth; so that in all there have been eight pupils, who have, for a longer or shorter time, been occupied in the studies of the Institution. At present our number is seven, one having returned to Rangoon on account of affliction in his family. These are all Burmans and Talings.

In the above statement, no preaching assistants are included; nor indeed has any effort been made to bring them into the class. They had already attended the Seminary for three terms in succession, and towards the latter part of that time, had showed some signs of a want of interest. This want of interest was probably owing, in part, to the interruption occasioned to their preaching, in consequence of being obliged, not unfrequently, to leave their hearers abruptly in order to be present at the recitations; and in part, to the disadvantage under which they labored, in reciting with those who were studying all the day. For these and other similar reasons I judged it inexpedient, on my part, to try to induce their attendance longer.

In regard to the studies pursued during the term, the attention of the students has been devoted almost entirely to the Acts of the Apostles. They were first taken through this book *critically*, studying it with references to parallel passages, as they have heretofore done in respect to the Epistles and Gospels. They were then taken through a second time, studying it as a book of *history*. They have been employed in this manner till within three weeks, when the first Epistle to the Corinthians was commenced, in which they have proceeded only through the first three chapters.

The principle on which I have proceeded is, that it is better to know a little well, than to go over much ground and obtain but a slight acquaintance with it.

The devotional exercises of the Seminary have been only morning and evening prayer, with reading and singing, conducted by the Principal. Evening meetings for devotional and other purposes, (chiefly instruction on miscellaneous topics of a scientific character,) were commenced, but as they interfered with the regular evening worship at the chapel, it was thought best to discontinue them, and the students were required to attend stately at the chapel.

Bodily exercise daily has been required as formerly, and I am happy to state, that, with one exception, uninterrupted health has been enjoyed. Still happier am I to be able to bear testimony to the uniformly steady and correct department of all the members of the Institution.”

The school was closed in August, for want of funds; also one of the day schools at Amherst. The Maulmain High School, in charge of Mr. Howard, was kept in operation by the timely aid of the Maulmain Missionary Society, which contributed 400 rs. for its relief. It was temporarily suspended in October, the premises occupied by it having been required for a military encampment. A small day school was however put into operation, including 8 or 10 boarders.

The Eurasian school taught by Mr. Simons numbered 70 pupils for the quarter ending in December.

The day school at Amherst which was closed for want of funds, had increased to 30 pupils, after struggling with many embarrassments, and promised much usefulness.

Printing, Translations, &c.—The amount of printing executed, is less than

* Reported last year.

in former years, on account of the large supply of books previously on hand. The principal work was the completion of the Burman quarto bible, from Isaiah 38 chap., 4,820,000 pp. The gospel by Luke, 3d edition, was also printed, 4000 copies, or 352,000 pp.; the first edition of the tract "Heaven and Hell," prepared by Mr. Comstock, 3000 copies or 84,000 pp.; a third edition of the Burman hymn book, 1000 copies or 104,000 pp.; and the "Digest" in Peguan, translated by Ko Man Boke from the Burman, 2000 copies or 448,000 pp.

Total of scriptures, 5,172 000 pp., and of tracts, &c., 636,000 pp.

Whole amount of printing at Maulmain from the beginning, 67,773,000 pages. The issues from the depository in 1840 were 1,540,908 pages.

The works next to be printed are the "Father's Advice," in an edition of 10,000 copies, and the first part of "Pilgrim's Progress," 1000 copies 12mo. Various other works are completed or in course of preparation for the press; Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, and a "Reference Testament," by Mr. Stevens; a translation of the New Testament into Peguan, by Mr. Haswell; a part of the New Testament into Karen (James, second and third epistles of John, Peter, Jude, and Hebrews,) by Mr. Vinton; and Todd's Lectures to children, and Draper's Bible Stories, translated by Mrs. Vinton; &c.

Itineracies.—Much time has been devoted by Mr. Vinton as heretofore, during the winter months or the dry season, to visiting Christian villages in the interior, and their vicinities. On one occasion he penetrated into Burmah Proper, and was received by the people with interest surpassing that of any former period. Excursions have also been made to Don Yahn, Damatha, Zartaben, &c., by Mr. Stevens, and to numerous villages in the same vicinities by Mr. Osgood, preaching and distributing scriptures and tracts.

Rangoon Mission.

RANGOON.—*Ko Thah-a*, native preacher.

Out-stations, *Ponau, Karen River, Bassein, &c.*

Oung Bau, Moung Shway, Tong Byou, Moung Yé, &c., native assistants.

MAUBEE.—Several native preachers and assistants.

PANTANAU.—Several native assistants.

3 stations and numerous out-stations; ten or fifteen native assistants.

Ko Thah-a continues quietly at work, preaching, &c. The Burman church is steadfast, with the exception of a few cases requiring discipline. Some are applying for baptism. The pastor of Ponau church is Moug Shway, who occasionally itinerates and preaches in the surrounding villages. The Karen River church is one day north of Rangoon, Oung Bau pastor. Several assistants were sent by Mr. Abbott to visit the Rangoon stations the past year, who returned with gratifying reports of the progress of the gospel among the Karens. Several thousand tracts have been distributed. Of the Karens baptized, as reported by Mr. Abbott, five were from Rangoon, and 102 from Bassein and vicinity. The Karens have suffered much persecution, especially in the neighborhood of Bassein, but are of late more free from molestation. The number of church members reported in 1840, in this mission, was 398.

Ava Mission.

AVA.—1 native preacher.

Mr. Kincaid reports, in general, of the Ava church, with which he has frequent communication, that the "aspect of things is more favorable than heretofore." The number of church members last reported, is 19.

Tavoy Mission.

TAVOY.—J. WADE, F. MASON, preachers ; C. BENNETT, preacher and printer ; and their wives. 10 native assistants, *Ko Lah* having removed to Maulmain.

6 out-stations ; *Matah, Newburg, &c.*

MERGUI.—L. INGALLS, D. L. BRAYTON, preachers ; and their wives. 10 native assistants.

9 out-stations ; *Kabin, Thing-boung, &c.*

Total, 2 stations with 15 out-stations, 4 preachers, 1 preacher and printer ; 5 female assistants. 20 native assistants.

The principal labor at Tavoy, in addition to preaching and school-teaching, has been the continued revision of the New Testament in Sgau Karen by Mr. Mason, and the translation of Corinthians by Mr. Wade. Mr. Mason has also devoted some time to the "preparation of the first number of a religious newspaper for the Karens, consisting of articles of intelligence in relation to the progress of the gospel, and letters on various topics from Karens, with remarks thereon when necessary, correcting their erroneous ideas or practices, or giving them instruction, as the case required."

A part of the dry season of 1840-1 was occupied by Mr. Wade in locating and settling the new Karen village (Newburg), situate a few miles above Tavoy. The Karens of Yé and Matah were also visited, Mrs. Wade remaining at Matah till March. Mr. Mason made his customary tour to the southern Karens as far as the head waters of Palau river, and again to Patsauoo ; also to Toung-byouk, &c.

Churches.—The following tabular view of the state of the churches, &c., is made from our latest returns.

Tabular View of Tavoy Churches.

	chh.	bap.	excl.	rest.	died.	Pres.no.
Tavoy	1					14*
Matah	1	12	1	4	7	324
Yé	1				1	28
Newburg						
Toung-byouk	1					5
Patsauoo	1	13				55
Pyee-khya,	1	11	1			65
Totals	6	36	2	4	7	492

Schools.—The school at Matah was taught by Mrs. Wade, with the aid of the native teacher Leonidas Mayer, and closed in March, 1841, after an interesting session of three months. Number of pupils about 30 ; the late villagers having removed to more distant places, and many, even Christian parents, not being duly impressed with the importance of their children learning more than to read their bibles and hymn books. The scholars who were present, including native assistants, made good proficiency. The ordinary religious exercises of the school, together with private instruction by Mrs. Wade, appeared to be blessed to the conversion of about fifteen of the pupils, who are now candidates for baptism. On returning to Tavoy, the school was not resumed till late in the rainy season on account of Mrs. Wade's ill health, and temporary absence at Maulmain. The school at Newburg was in successful operation in October, and there were 12 applicants for admission to the church. No report has been received of the other schools connected with the Tavoy station. The whole number reported last year was 11.

The missionaries of Mergui station divide their time between Mergui and the out-stations, the dry season being spent in the interior, and along the

* One European has been baptized.

banks of the Tenasserim. The condition of the churches generally is prosperous, particularly of the Kabin and Mazau churches, which are rapidly increasing in efficiency. The annual meeting of the Association was held in January at Kabin, on which occasion about 120 participated in the celebration of the Lord's supper. The Pgho Karen department is growing in interest, though greatly in need of books. The school at Mergui contained in July 15 scholars, all members of Christian families, and of the church, except one child.

The attention of the Mussulman part of the population (about 500) is gratifying. Less interest is manifested by the Burmans.

The following is a

Tabular View of the Mergui Churches and Schools.

	chh.	bap.	rec.	by let.	susp.	excl.	died.	pres. no.	schools.	schol.
Mergui	1	2			2	2		6	2*	24
Kabin	1	4	15				2	91		
Thing-boung	1	2						11	1	
Mazau	1	5	6					22	1	
(Tewat)		4								
Yaboo								5	1	
Thuraboy		1						1		
Katoy	1							14		
Palau	1	2	1					13		
Kamah-kah†	1	4						18		
Tigerhead‡		1								
Totals	7	25	22		2	2	2	181		5

Mission to Siam and China.

BANGKOK (Siam). *Siamese Department.*—J. T. JONES, preacher; R. D. DAVENPORT, preacher and printer; Mrs. JONES, Mrs. DAVENPORT, Mrs. C. W. SLAFTER.

Chinese Department. W. DEAN, J. GODDARD, preachers; and their wives.

Keok Cheng, native assistant.

MACAO (China).—J. L. SHUCK, I. J. ROBERTS, preachers; Mrs. SHUCK.

2 stations; 5 preachers, 1 preacher and printer, 6 female assistants; 1 native assistant.

Mr. Slafter died April 7. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have been absent the past year from Bangkok on account of Mrs. D.'s ill health. They were to return in November. Mr. and Mrs. Jones arrived on his return from this country on the tenth of June. Mr. and Mrs. Dean were also absent a part of the year for the improvement of his health, and fears are excited that he will be compelled to remove to another station. Mrs. Goddard's health has been infirm, though in some measure improved at our last dates. Notwithstanding these interruptions from sickness and other causes, the mission has made progress the past year. At Bangkok religious worship has been maintained both in Chinese and Siamese, attended each by 20 to 30 hearers, beside members of the schools. 6 Chinese and 1 Siamese have been baptized, making the whole number of the native members of the church 16. A Chinese school has numbered 10 pupils. A class in theology has been formed (of native assistants) by Mr. Dean.

Little printing has been done in the absence of the translators or the printer, the past year. The scriptures printed in 1840-1, were,

In Siamese,	Matthew,	2d ed.,	5000 cops.,	112 8vo. pp.,	560,000 pp.
	Mark,	1st " " "		72 " "	360,000 "
	Acts,	2d " " "		112 " "	560,000 "

beside various tracts previously reported; and the "Enquirer's Guide," History of Elijah, and a Temperance tract in Chinese. A third edition of

* Boarding schools.

† The late members of this church have united with other churches.

‡ Pgho Karens.

the tract, "Seven Princes," 10,000 copies, has been recently put to press. Tract distribution has averaged on the Sabbath from 400 to 500 copies.

The station at Macao has undergone no material change since our last report, except in the accession of Mr. Roberts. Mr. Shuck says, Jan. 1842, "My labors among the Chinese were never before so interesting. My main business is publicly, and from house to house, to teach and preach Jesus Christ." One Chinese gives gratifying evidence of faith in Christ. An American sea-captain was baptized Jan. 5th.

Mission to Arracan.

RAMREE.—G. S. COMSTOCK, L. STILSON, preachers, and their wives. 4 native assistants.

AKYAB.—E. KINCAID, preacher; Mrs. KINCAID. 2 native assistants.

SANDOWAY.—E. L. ABBOTT, preacher; Mrs. ABBOTT. 19 native assistants.

There are also 2 native assistants on Cheduba island.

Total, 3 stations; 4 preachers; 4 female assistants; 27 native assistants.

The preaching of the gospel at Ramree has had manifest effect, although none have yet become sufficiently bold to avow their faith in Christ. The labors of the assistants on Cheduba island appear also to excite considerable interest. At Akyab the baptism mentioned in our last report, has occasioned much opposition, which was not wholly allayed at our last dates. Still, there are numerous visitors at the Mission house, especially from the interior and the mountains, whose inhabitants are literally asking for the words of eternal life. The number of baptisms reported by Mr. Abbott at Sandoway and vicinity, including those from Burmah Proper, is 193. A church of 44 members has been constituted at Megezzin, south of Sandoway, and one of 30, one day further south, at Bombee. More than 6000 books have been distributed from this station the past year.

Schools.—A flourishing school of fourteen pupils is taught by Mrs. Comstock, and another by Mrs. Stilson. Mrs. Kincaid's school numbers 24, of whom 10 are girls. A substantial building, 45 feet by 30, with out-buildings and land adjacent, of the value of 700 to 800 rupees, has been presented to this station by the Commissioner, and serves both for school-house and chapel. Mr. Abbott's school of native assistants numbered 19, and another school 21. Other applicants were rejected for want of funds. A school of 13 is taught by a native at Kyook Phyoo. The Mission has been much afflicted with sickness. The last season was unusually unhealthy in India, and one third of the foreign residents in Arracan died.

Mission to Assam.

SIBSAGOR.—N. BROWN, C. BARKER, preachers; and their wives.

JAIPUR.—O. T. CUTTER, printer; Mrs. CUTTER.

NOWGONG.—M. BRONSON, preacher; Mrs. BRONSON.

The stations of Sibsagor and Nowgong have been adopted the past year, partly on account of their comparative salubrity, and partly from regard to their relative importance. They are more central to the Assamese population than those formerly occupied, and will probably continue permanently to be places of influence and general resort.

The ordinary labors of the mission have been interrupted by sickness. Two interesting cases of conversion are nevertheless reported, and others of serious inquiry. Schools are taught as reported in former years.

The amount of printing has been small, owing to a variety of local causes, but chiefly from sickness and the absence of Mr. Brown. The gospel by Matthew in Assamese has been printed in an edition of 2000 copies, also 9000 copies of tracts, including Worcester's Primer in Naga, and 2 Shyan tracts. A large quantity of tracts have been distributed. A

further donation of 500 rupees has been made by Major Jenkins for the purchase of a printing press, and a monthly contribution of 30 rupees, by Capt. J. T. Gordon of Nowgong.

Mission to the Telogoos.

NELLORE.—S. S. DAY, S. VAN HUSEN, preachers; and their wives. 1 native assistant.

The annual report of this mission for the last year has not come to hand: but other communications state that public worship in Telooگوو is regularly maintained in the mission chapel, attended by 20 to 30 hearers, who manifest a good degree of interest. Bible and tract distribution is continued as heretofore.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of missions under the charge of the Board is 20, including the Creek, Ava, and Rangoon missions, which are not occupied by American missionaries.

The number of stations and out-stations is about 100; of American missionaries and assistants, including 45 preachers, 99; and of native preachers and assistants 111.

There are about 44 schools, containing nearly 1000 pupils; and 77 churches, embracing more than 3700 members.

The number of baptisms reported the past year is 780.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this outline of the progress of our missions for the past year, we are constrained to urge our most earnest solicitations that the requisite means be communicated for their prompt reinforcement. On former occasions we have so far yielded to the pecuniary and other embarrassments of the times, as to allege those claims of the missions only, which if neglected would involve a retrenchment of their operations. We now present those which, in regard to some at least, involve the question of their extinction. In the language of one of the missions, we now plead, not for relief, but FOR LIFE. Unless help arise speedily, some of the stations will be vacated by premature exhaustion, disease and death; and others by the then unavoidable necessity of concentrating on a few the enfeebled remnants of many. The work of abandonment, (we pray God it may be temporary,) is already in progress: and, unless checked by more liberal contributions to the missionary treasury, will work, before the close of the current year, a most disastrous change in their hitherto almost unexampled prosperity. Scarcely a mission or station can be named that does not need reinforcement. Some of them have been waiting for it in vain for years. Among the Indians, the Otoe, Shawanoe, Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw missions; in Europe, the Greek and the French; the Bassa, in West Africa; and the Burman and Karen, Siam and China, and the Telooگوو in Asia; we may add the Assam and Arracan; all need not only that

their present members be supplied with more ample means for efficient action; but that their strength be increased by the accession of fellow laborers. The work is too large for the force employed, even if in unbroken health and efficiency: and every year subtracts both from their number, and from the physical ability of those who remain. The justness of these remarks must appear to every one who will correctly note the facts on which they are made. And the facts lie open to all.

We have said that some of the missions have been looking for reinforcement for years. Their appeals for more laborers have come year after year to us, but no succor has been sent to them; till at length their reiterated disappointments have broken their hope, and they cease to call. Others continue to lift up their cries, hoping against hope, or that the sin of withholding the bread of life from the perishing may not be laid to their charge. Will our brethren, friends of the missionaries and of the heathen, hear and ponder their words?

Passing by the application of the Mohegans, and communications from other missions received prior to 1841, and merely adverting to the pressing wants of the Otoe, Shawanoe, and Creek missions, we make the following extract from a letter of Rev. E. Jones, dated Sept. 13, relative to the demand for school-teachers among the Cherokees:—

“I find that education is much more highly appreciated than at any former period. Every family seems to be anxious to have their children taught. And there is a very general desire for schools under the patronage of our Board. When we arrived, we found the people in full expectation that we would have made arrangements for schools, and they were greatly disappointed that we had not. All I could do, under the circumstances, was, to promise to lay the matter before the Board, with their wishes and preferences on the subject.

We could immediately have half a dozen schools filled, if there were teachers to take charge of them. In this immediate vicinity there are forty or fifty children who speak English, and whose parents are exceedingly anxious to have them educated.

It is very desirable that this class of the Indian community should be placed under a healthful moral training as early as possible; in order to counteract the evil influences of profligate whites, to which they are exposed; and by which so many have already been ruined, and become corrupters of their own people. This would be a good location for a permanent seminary; with competent teachers it would be greatly beneficial to the Nation, and a valuable auxiliary to the Mission. If a respectable female department could be had, it would be very desirable. Female character here, needs great care and attention in forming; and society has reached a point at which such efforts are in an encouraging degree appreciated.”

The subjoined is from a letter of Mr. Potts, missionary to the Choctaws, under date of March, 1842, covering an application for assistance from our Choctaw brethren:—

“Besides my other labors, (teaching the Choctaw school, &c.) I have to ride from 40 to 90 miles every week, and preach from 3 to 6 times. Cannot the Board give me some help? I have been instrumental in gathering this church together, and must it now fall for the want of a little help? A

man and his wife are much needed. At our last church meeting the Choctaw brethren took this subject into consideration, and a committee of three was appointed to petition the Board for relief. Should the Board grant their petition, which I pray that they may, I would throw my salary (as U. S. school-teacher) into the common stock."

The Choctaw Committee address the Board as follows:—

"Whereas, we the people of the Choctaw Nation have received the gospel by the Baptist denomination, and as many of us have received the religion of Jesus Christ, we are anxious that more missionaries should labor among our people; as our brethren are scattered over such an extent of country that Mr. R. Potts our pastor cannot preach to us so often as we wish;—and Mrs. Potts has been sick a long time, and will not, from all appearances, recover; so that he cannot leave home; and we fear that we shall soon be destitute, unless you send us more missionaries. We humbly petition and pray you, our brethren, to send two or three missionaries to assist and labor with him on the expenses of the Missionary Board; for there is increasing anxiety among our people to be taught the truth of the gospel; and we believe, if we had sufficient laborers, that the gospel would spread throughout the Choctaw nation. We wish you could know how much good has been done within a few years past, and how much would be done in future. We believe, if you knew our situation here, you would not hesitate to send help immediately.

By the unanimous request of the Choctaw brethren,—

SAMUEL WORCESTER,
DAVID HOLMES,
WILLIAM ROEBUCK."

Mr. Willard, of the French mission, writes in December,

"Appeals from our brethren in Picardy are incessant for more laborers, —there are but three, two preachers and one colporteur, for the supplying of the spiritual wants of a vast region. Lepoix, with the aid of Choquet, holds meetings as often as he can in twenty villages and towns, distant from his residence from one to nine leagues. He says his health begins to fail. In all these places are persons who listen attentively to the truth, and a good number who are seeking the salvation of their souls; but the work is retarded for want of laborers. Let the Board consider this, and see if any thing can be done."

M. Lepoix also says, Dec. 14,

New places have presented themselves for evangelizing, and demand now our assiduous care;—many new persons hunger and thirst after the truth, and would wish that we should never leave them; and a certain number of others, after having been to Jesus that they might have life, have joined themselves to the church by baptism. In a word, the work, after the enlargement which it has pleased the Lord to give it, demands at this moment more than ever, not one only, but several, active, courageous and devoted laborers,—strong in every respect; and I do not cease to pray the Lord to send laborers into his harvest."

The following language is held by Mr. Love, of the Greek mission, Nov. 30:—

"We have had the great pleasure of learning indirectly that the Board are anticipating sending us additional help the coming spring. We pray God that nothing may disappoint these expectations. On this subject we never intend to hold our peace while this field, so great and so important to the cause of unadulterated truth in the conversion of the world, is left so weak-handed."

And in respect to the eventual results of the Mission, he says, March 8,

“We ourselves entertain no doubts relative to its final success and complete triumph. It may be pleasing to our Heavenly Father that we pass through trying circumstances; and we may yet see some of the ancient forms of persecution revived. It would not be at all strange if such should be the case—and where is the mission that has ultimately succeeded *well*, which did not at first encounter severe trials?—But if we are truly children of God, and *stand on the rock of eternal truth*, we shall in all be more than conquerors through him that hath loved us. For it is not in tribulation, nor distress, nor persecution, nor peril, nor prison, nor sword, to exterminate the *truth*, or triumph over the simple doctrine of Jesus Christ and him crucified.”

Mr. Clarke of the Bassa mission, says,

“We need more help very much. We ought if possible to occupy two more stations immediately, one at Tradetown, which is large and populous; and the other among the Kpese people. I hope, at least, that one or two missionaries will be sent to our aid. Though our health is nearly as good as it was in America, we cannot reasonably expect to live long here. Our labors and cares would soon wear us out in any climate.”

Communications of like tenor have been received from all the Asiatic Missions. Mr. Barker, writing Nov. 11, from Sibsagor, Assam, after mentioning the conversion of two native youths, says,

“Never did this field look more inviting and important. God is even here. And will not the hearts and affections of many of our kind Christian friends in America be towards these destitute thousands? Will they not mingle their prayers and tears of joy with ours in view of what the Lord has done? and will they not pray for us, and pray that they and we may be taught of God *what to do?* that men and means may not be wanting to keep gospel-appointed measures in operation for this nation’s salvation!”

Mr. Kincaid writes, on behalf of the Arracan mission, Aug. 5,

“I have long thought of writing the Board, on the importance of sending out more men for Arracan. One man should join me in Akyab; one should go to Sandoway; one to Cheduba; and last, though not least, one man should come out to labor exclusively among the hill people. This people is literally crying out for the word of God; but what can so few do among so many famishing thousands? The statement of the simple facts connected with this mountain chief and his people, is enough to arouse a thousand churches in their behalf.”

And says Mr. Abbott, of Sandoway, speaking of the Karens, Sept. 18,

“In many new districts the people are calling for some to come and live among them, and preach the gospel. But all such calls must pass unheeded, and a great number of villages be left to supplicate for the word of God in vain.”

Mr. Ingalls pleading for the same people, though in a different sphere of labor, says, Sept. 9,

“The Karens under the blessing of God will soon become a Christian nation. Their claims upon the Board and churches are of no ordinary kind, and the blessing which has attended the labors of the Board among them is the surest token from heaven that their expenditures have not been in vain. Though I consider myself a Burman missionary, I say it with a

full heart, and without a disparaging motive,—if you have but one missionary to send, send him to the Karens; if but \$1000 to appropriate, give to the Karens.”

“I am astonished,” says Mr. Mason, “at the apathy of American Christians in respect to the Karens. We ought to have six more missionaries at work among them at this moment, in these provinces alone. The Christians are scattered hither and thither uninstructed, their children are growing up in ignorance for want of teachers, and the great proportion of the unconverted do not hear the gospel from January to December, year after year. Yet so hopeless is the prospect of doing any good by mentioning the subject, that I have more than once hesitated when writing this letter, in doubt whether to finish it or not. I think I should have thrown it aside altogether, had not Ezekiel 3: 18, 19, come to my mind. I have delivered my soul.”

“That the necessities of the Karens are *entirely* overlooked by the Board,” Mr. Vinton writes, Sept. 9, “I do not believe; but that they have not correctly estimated their comparative claims. Else how can we account for the Board’s sending out reinforcements for China, for Siam, for Assam, for Madras, for Greece, for Africa, while not an individual can be spared for the Karens. Is it because the Karen department is already supplied? Says Mr. Mason in a recent letter to me; ‘we ought to have *six* more missionaries for the Karens for these provinces only,’ and Karen missionaries have been left to work their way single-handed and alone with the care of a number of large and flourishing churches, native assistants to train, schools to take charge of, books to make, translations to revise, &c. &c.; and yet, after six or seven years of incessant toil, and when asking for an assistant, they are told that though the necessities of the department are not overlooked, yet the Board ‘are utterly unable to supply them either in men or means.’”

Another member of the same mission enforces its need of reinforcement in the words following :

“What avail books, if they (the Karens,) are not taught to read? And what kind of Christians will those be, who know nothing of the Word of God but what they hear from the lips of one solitary missionary who has the care of three churches, and who has to hasten from one place to another during the few months he dares to stop in the jungle, attending to their temporal as well as their spiritual concerns? Need we say that we feel disappointed, discouraged, disheartened? Oh, we would say to American Christians, weep not, sympathize not, with us in our petty losses;* but rather weep for the perishing Karens, to whose parched lips they had presented the cup of salvation, and as they were just beginning to press forward to quaff the heavenly draught, have suddenly pulled it aside, saying ‘we can spare you no more.’ I know they have not intended to say this, much less do it. But it *is done*. And many, very many I fear, as a consequence, will rise up in the judgment and say, ‘I am lost—eternally lost, because no man cared for my soul. I thirsted for the water of life, and made every effort to obtain it, but it was withheld.’ Oh could I believe, with German theologians, that there would be a day of proffered grace beyond the grave, I would deem it especially designed for those who are ready, yea, waiting to receive the gospel, but are borne beyond the bounds of probation here, while the tardy hand of charity is delaying to rescue them. At least, methinks that at that great day, when we shall be called to stand before Him who said ‘Go ye into all the world,’ &c., that I should much rather be in the place of those who would gladly have received the gospel had it been proffered to them, than in theirs, who, notwithstanding they are named by the

* Referring to loss of property by fire.

name of Christ and say 'Lord, Lord,' yet, lolling in the lap of ease and luxury, *feel too poor* to do any thing to present the cup of salvation to the destitute, perishing heathen. Perhaps you will say that I feel too deeply. How can I? If Paul could wish himself accursed from Christ for the sake of his unbelieving, persecuting brethren, who continually rejected the gospel, what would he say of those who were prepared of the Lord to receive it, yet from whom it was withheld? Let my right hand forget to move ere I shall forget the interests of that deeply interesting people among whom, for seven years, it has been my delightful privilege to labor."

The following extracts are from a communication just received from the Siam mission, dated Dec. 1841.

"It is difficult to tell how much the mission suffers from want of more laborers to engage directly in preaching, and teaching from house to house, and in spreading the truth in all corners of the land. Our tracts lie useless on our hands, and we could publish with no more labor and trouble, and but little additional expense, three times the number we do if we had laborers to distribute them. Our religious services are attended by but few, because there is none to invite them to come in. In short, all we can do in our present circumstances, can scarcely be expected to produce any important results; and we often feel that what has been done, and what is now going on, is almost useless, because the plans are not carried out with sufficient energy to render them successful. We however are willing to hold on a little longer, trusting that we shall not long be left in so embarrassing circumstances. We have had evidence of the anxiety of the Board to give us all the assistance in their power,—and we know they were desirous to send additional laborers even before hearing of our mournful bereavement in the death of our dear brother Slafter. Since hearing of that event, we doubt not every proper means will be used for our speedy relief."

The claims of the Telogoo mission might be presented with similar earnestness. Mr. Van Husen says, in a letter of May, 1841;

"The harvest is indeed great, but the laborers are few. Would that it were in the power of the Board to send us at least six laborers. What are *two* missionaries among so many?"

A people embracing from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 souls.

☞ The Twenty Ninth Annual Meeting of the Board will be held in the meeting house of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 26, 1843, at 10 A. M.

Rev. Pharcellus Church, of Rochester, N. Y., is appointed to preach the annual sermon; Rev. George B. Ide, of Philadelphia, to be his alternate.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Expenditures of the Board during the year ending April 1, 1842.

MISSIONS IN ASIA.

MAULMAIN MISSION.

Remittances,	6,248	90
Sundry payments and purchases,	2,839	54
Mr. and Mrs. Chandler's and Miss Vinton's outfit,	303	54
do. do. do. do. do. passage from Boston to Maulmain, including a large amount of freight,	1,100	00
		10,491 98

TAVOY MISSION.

Remittances,	3,000	00
Printing materials,	255	17
Sundry drafts, purchases, &c.,	1,732	44
Paid for Rev. Cephas Bennett, in part of outfit,	30	00
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and Avung, (a Burmo- Chinese assistant,) from Boston to Maulmain,	900	00
		5,917 61

ARRACAN MISSION.

Remittances,	3,000	00
Sundry purchases,	232	24
		3,232 24

ASSAM MISSION.

Remittances,	2,500	00
Printing paper sent from England,	775	54
Types, other printing materials, articles for book-binding, &c.,	511	94
Sundry other purchases,	288	12
		4,075 60

SIAM MISSION.

Remittances,	3,000	00
Sundry purchases and payments,	182	76
		3,182 76

CHINESE MISSION.

Remittances,	1,500	00
Sundry purchases,	41	20
		1,541 20

TELOOGOO MISSION.

Remittances,	1,500	00
Sundry books,	14	72
		1,514 72

MISSION IN WEST AFRICA.

BASSA MISSION.

Payments of drafts,	2,419 70	
Sundry purchases,	1,441 72	
Sundry expenses incurred for Mr. Crocker during his sickness since his arrival in this country,	75 00	
	<u> </u>	3,936 42

MISSIONS IN EUROPE.

GREEK MISSION.

Remittances,	2,666 66	
Outfit and expenses of Mr. and Mrs. Buel,	596 07	
Passage of Mr. and Mrs. Buel, and freight of sundry articles,	299 26	
Sundry purchases,	49 36	
	<u> </u>	3,611 35

GERMAN MISSION.

Remittances,		2,300 00
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MISSION TO FRANCE.

Remittances,	2,778 88	
Payments,	7 50	
	<u> </u>	2,786 38

INDIAN MISSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

SHAWANOES.

Drafts and other payments,		1,636 87
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OTOES.

Payment of drafts,		312 28
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OTTAWAS.

Drafts and other payments,		1,471 50
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DELAWARES.

Payments of drafts,		585 73
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CHEROKEES.

Drafts and other payments,		1,735 00
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TONAWANDAS, &c.

Remittances,		400 00
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CHOCTAWS.

Medicines and sundry other purchases,		47 16
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AGENCIES, SALARIES, &c.

Services of Rev. Jirah D. Cole 1 year, ending April 1, 1841,	600 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	149 02	
“ Rev. Alfred Bennett 6 months, at \$500 per an.,	250 00	
“ “ “ “ 6 months, at \$600 “ end- ing Feb. 1, 1842,	300 00	
Travelling expenses of do.,	149 68	
“ Rev. J. B. Cook 3½ months, ending Sept. 15, 1841, at \$600 per annum,	175 00	
Travelling expenses,	56 71	
Travelling expenses of Rev. Cephas Bennett, during his stay in this country, in visiting Churches, Associations, State Conventions, &c.,	255 00	
Rev. J. B. Brown, on account,	70 00	
Services of Rev. Dr. Bolles 6 months, at \$1,200 per annum,	600 00	
“ “ “ “ 6 “ at 800 “	400 00	
“ Rev. S. Peck 12 “	1,200 00	
“ Clerks for Treasurer and Secretaries,	1,207 50	
“ Messenger and porter,	150 00	
Travelling expenses of the Secretaries, and several other mem- bers of the Board, in attending State Conventions, Asso- ciations, and various other meetings,	331 82	
		<u>5,894 73</u>

GENERAL PURPOSES.

Rent of rooms,	374 44	
Stationery, blank books, periodicals, stove, wood and coal,	180 60	
Printing rules and orders, Annual Report, extra work on Mag- azine containing the Annual Report, and 300 copies of Rev. Mr. Fuller's sermon, preached at Triennial Conven- tion,	323 00	
Travelling expenses of Mr. Edmund B. Cross, in attending a meeting of the Board,	30 00	
Services of agent in London,	25 00	
900 copies of Bap. Miss. Magazine, gratuitously distributed,	450 00	
Freight, wharfage, cartage, boxes, &c.,	315 45	
Postage,	250 95	
Insurance,	32 50	
Discount on uncurrent bank notes, loss on southern and western exchange, and commission for collecting drafts,	1,020 89	
On account of Bap. Miss. Magazine,	117 58	
		<u>3,120 41</u>
		<u>57,793 94</u>
Balance for which the Board was in debt, April 16, 1841,		1,214 92
		<u>\$59,008 86</u>

Receipts of the Board during the year ending April 1, 1842.

Donations designated for Burman mission,	1,728 53	
“ “ “ Burman schools,	1,031 50	
“ “ “ Burman bible,	114 08	
“ “ “ Burman tracts,	152 83	
“ “ “ Karen mission,	244 30	
“ “ “ Karen schools,	500 04	
“ “ “ Siam mission,	35 00	
“ “ “ China mission,	179 30	
“ “ “ Assam mission,	295 00	
“ “ “ Total for missions in Asia,	<u>4,280 58</u>	
“ “ “ Greek mission,	310 00	
“ “ “ German mission,	294 65	
“ “ “ African mission,	148 35	
“ “ “ Indian missions,	55 42	
“ “ “ Outfit,	43 02	
“ “ “ General purposes,	40,921 87	
Legacies,	4,652 31	
Dividend on bank stock, and interest on loans,	1,430 90	
	<u>52,137 10</u>	
Balance for which the Board is in debt April 1, 1842,	6,871 76	
	<u>\$59,008 86</u>	

E. E.

H. LINCOLN, *Treasurer.**Boston, April 19, 1842.*

The undersigned, having carefully examined the Treasurer's account, of which the foregoing is an abstract, from April 16th, 1841, up to the first instant, hereby certify that they find vouchers for every charge, and the account to be correctly cast; leaving a balance due the Treasurer, of six thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-six cents.

N. W. WILLIAMS,
EBENEZER THRESHER.

The Treasurer has also received the following sums, which have been appropriated and remitted as directed by the donors :—

American and Foreign Bible Society,	*12,000 00
American Tract Society,	2,500 00
U. S. Government,	4,400 00
American Baptist Anti-slavery Convention,	154 45
	<u>\$19,054 45</u>

Permanent Fund.

The permanent fund contributed for the support of the Executive Officers is \$20,000.

* Including \$500 designated for Putawatomes, to be expended by the Rev. I. Mc Coy.

Principles on which Appropriations from the American and Foreign Bible Society ought to be expended.

[Adopted by the Acting Board, Dec., 1841.]

1. Appropriations for *printing* the scriptures are applicable to versions made, or revised, or sanctioned, by missionaries of this Board.

2. They may be applied to the bible entire, or to one or more books of the same, but not to parts of single books ordinarily, and never to abstracts, epitomes, or paraphrases.

3. The expenditure should be adjusted to the actual cost of printing to which it is applied, including charges for paper, ink, labor, and freight, and a suitable percentage on cost and wear of printing offices, presses, types, and other printing apparatus; amounting in the aggregate to one cent for every ten octavo pages, and proportionately for quarto and duodecimo pages, &c.

4. To appropriations for printing should be charged also the cost of stitching and binding the books printed therefrom, the amount being regulated by the cost of similar work executed in this country.

5. The appropriations should be charged with the cost of printing, &c., when the scriptures to which they are applied, respectively leave the press.

6. When appropriations are received for printing and distributing, or for printing and translating scriptures, it is optional with the Board to apply the same to both or to either of the objects specified in the terms of the appropriations severally.

7. Appropriations for *distributing* the scriptures, whenever applied, ought to be charged with the cost of distribution, including freight and the salaries and necessary expenses of travel of the distributors. And this may be done in some of the European missions, where colporteurs are employed for the specific purpose of bible and tract distribution. But inasmuch as in the Asiatic and other missions of the Board, where there are no laborers set apart to the work of distribution, but it is done in connexion with other labors and as a part of the ordinary service of missionaries, there are no certain data from which to determine the cost to which appropriations for distributing scriptures ought to be applied:—and inasmuch, also, it is the same in regard to appropriations for *translating*, except that the difficulty of ascertaining the cost of the same is greater and the results the more unsatisfactory:—Therefore, with the exception of the European missions, appropriations from the American and Foreign Bible Society ought not to be expended ordinarily for translating and distributing scriptures.

At a subsequent meeting some further principles were adopted, with regard to the expenditure of funds received from bible and kindred institutions, as follows:—

1. Funds appropriated to the Board of the Baptist General Convention by coordinate societies, that is, societies not auxiliary, may be received, provided the object for which such funds are designated is embraced within the sphere of its operations.

2. Directly on the reception of such funds, they shall be applied to the object to which they were designated, of which fact the donors shall be immediately informed, with a vote of thanks; and this shall be deemed and taken as a final settlement of accounts between the two societies for each successive appropriation.

3. At the opening of each fiscal year, the executive officers shall submit to the Board an estimate of expenditures required for the current year, specifying particularly the amount needed for those objects to which other societies are accustomed to make appropriations. A copy of these estimates shall be forthwith communicated to each society which has proffered to this Board its friendly coöperation, so far as they are severally concerned.

4. When bibles, or separate books of the bible are published exclusively by the funds of a bible society, they shall receive the imprint of such society; and the same shall be done in reference to tracts published exclusively by funds appropriated by a tract society. It is understood, also, that the Board will furnish those societies which have become contributors to their funds with all requisite information concerning the progress of those branches of Christian benevolence, at their several missionary stations, in which they are respectively engaged.

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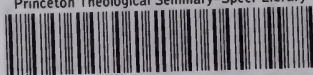
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